

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1950

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH RESULTS	
1. Synthesis of new compounds	2. Study of reaction mechanisms
3. Investigation of physical properties	4. Development of new analytical methods
5. Collaboration with other departments	6. Publication of research papers
7. Participation in international conferences	8. Award of research grants
9. Training of graduate students	10. Supervision of postdoctoral fellows
11. Maintenance of laboratory equipment	12. Acquisition of new instruments
13. Implementation of safety protocols	14. Promotion of environmental awareness
15. Collaboration with industry	16. Transfer of technology to the private sector
17. Participation in public outreach programs	18. Development of educational materials
19. Review of departmental budget	20. Evaluation of departmental performance

Sum

1881

1882

1883



THE GOODNESS ISN'T THE GREASE

There are just two things about **Cod Liver Oil**—goodness and grease. It used to be thought that you couldn't get the goodness without the grease. That's wrong. The goodness isn't the grease. It is no more necessary to swallow the nauseous grease of **Cod Liver Oil** to get the valuable principles, than it is to eat the shell of an egg to get the meat.

Right there you have the whole secret of the incalculable value of

HAGEE'S CORDIAL OF COD LIVER OIL COMP.

In separating the grease from the valuable properties, nothing is lost in the process. You get all that **Cod Liver Oil** is famed for, joined with the hypophosphites of lime and soda in a pleasant cordial, without a trace of the dreaded taste. Instead of being greasy, it is delightful to take. Instead of a fishy smell, it has an appetizing odor.

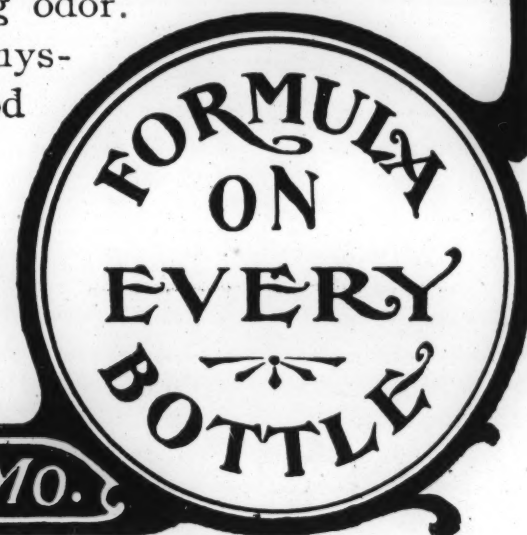
Hagee's Cordial is not a patent medicine. There's nothing mysterious about it. We have simply taken a disagreeable but good remedy, and made it better by making it palatable.

Prescribe

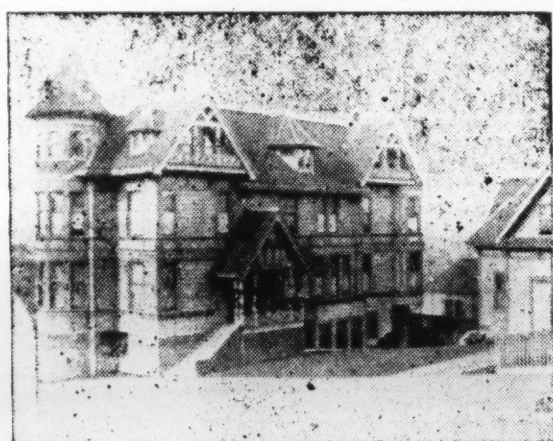
CORD. OL. MORRHUAE COMP. (HAGEE)

AND JUDGE OF THE MERITS BY RESULTS

PUT UP IN 16 OZ BOTTLES ONLY.



Katharmon Chemical Co. St. Louis, Mo.



BUENA VISTA SANATORIUM

21 BUENA VISTA AVENUE

NEAR HAIGHT AND BAKER STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO

CAL.

Overlooking Golden Gate and Buena Vista Parks.

Telephone Park 155

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL WITH HOME COMFORTS
GOOD OPERATING ROOM WITH MODERN APPLIANCES

Full Staff of Trained Medical and Surgical Nurses

Open to any reputable physician who may treat his patients, with full assurance of receiving all professional courtesies.

Rates two dollars per day and upwards, which covers board, general nursing, and attention from resident physician.

Call or address DR. or MRS. S. F. LONG, Managers, at the Sanatorium, or at

Office—135 Geary Street.

Telephone Bush 43



Ladies' Department
with Lady Attendant

Wm. Hatteroth

Surgical Instruments

Importer and Manufacturer of
Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Electric Batteries,
Apparatus for Deformities,
Physicians' and Hospital Supplies.

321-325 Kearny Street
BET. BUSH AND PINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Telephone, Main 1748

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE BY A MEDICAL JOURNAL

The OKLAOMA MEDICAL NEWS-JOURNAL is giving to every new subscriber
as a present



A 14-K GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

This is one of the best Journals of the South West, and is the Official Organ
of the Oklahoma and Indian Territory Eclectic Medical Society.

Send \$1.00 today for your Subscription for 1904, and receive this gold fountain pen by return mail. Address—

Oklahoma Medical News-Journal,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

PROPERLY APPLIED, IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE STRONGEST THERAPEUTIC FORCE IN SUCCESSFULLY WAGING THE MUCH-TALKED-OF

CRUSADE AGAINST PNEUMONIA

ANTIPHLOGISTINE IS A SCIENTIFIC PREPARATION HAVING A DEFINITE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION, AND THAT ITS REMEDIAL VALUE MAY BE FULLY REALIZED, IT SHOULD BE USED WITH CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAIL.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE

APPLIED WARM AND THICK TO THE ENTIRE THORACIC WALLS, FRONT, SIDES AND BACK, AND COVERED WITH A CHEESE-CLOTH COTTON-LINED JACKET

PRODUCES IMMEDIATE RESULTS

BY INDUCTION OF CUTANEOUS HYPERÆMIA (FLUSHING THE SUPERFICIAL CAPILLARIES), IT BLEEDS BUT SAVES THE BLOOD. THUS ALL THE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS ARE AMELIORATED. THE OVERWORKED HEART, THE CONGESTION, THE PAIN, THE RAPID AND DIFFICULT BREATHING ARE PROMPTLY RELIEVED. THE PULSE IMPROVES, THE TEMPERATURE DECLINES, AND REFRESHING REST AND SLEEP ARE INVITED.

THE PATIENT RECEIVES ANTIPHLOGISTINE IN PERFECT CONDITION WHEN THE PHYSICIAN PRESCRIBES ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

MARKETED ONLY IN FOUR SIZES:

SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE AND HOSPITAL,

NEVER IN BULK.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

DENVER

LONDON

NEW YORK

California Medical Journal.

The Largest Journal West of Chicago Devoted Entirely to Medicine and Surgery

D. Maclean, M. D., Editor

\$1.50 per Year, in Advance

Editorial and Press Rooms,
1466 Folsom Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the
California Medical College.

Editor's Hours, 10 to 12 Daily.

Entered at the San Francisco Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Contents.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED

	PAGE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.....D. W. Holmes, M.D.	69
CONVULSIONS.....Dr. J. G. Tomkins.	73
HYGIENIC ESSENTIALS.....Dr. M. Schirman.	76
THE VASO-MOTOR CENTERS FOR CONTROL OF FEVER..C. H. Davis, D. O.	79
EDITORIAL.....	89
EDITORIAL NOTES.....	90
THE COUNTY SOCIETY.....	92
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT, O. C. Welbourn, M. D.	
EDITORIAL.....	81
QUERY BOX.....L. A. Perce, M. D.	82
OBITUARY.....	83
REMARKS DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ECLEC- TIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, JUNE 3, 1903.....Prof. Edwin Freeman	83
ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL METHODS.....A. O. Conrad, M. D.	84
A CASE IN PRACTICE.....Dr. J. B. SANDS.	85
THE FATALITY BY HYDATID INFECTION.....Dr. B. R. Hubbard.	86



Women suffering from an Aching Back,
Bearing Down Abdominal Pains, or any
abnormal condition of the Uterine system, should
be given ALETRIS CORDIAL RIO in teaspoonful
doses four times a day.

Rio Chemical Co., New York.

TISSUE BUILDING **BY** **BOVININE**

BOVININE not only stimulates, but completely feeds the new born blood cells, carrying them to full maturity.

It increases the leucocytes and thereby most powerfully retards pathological processes.

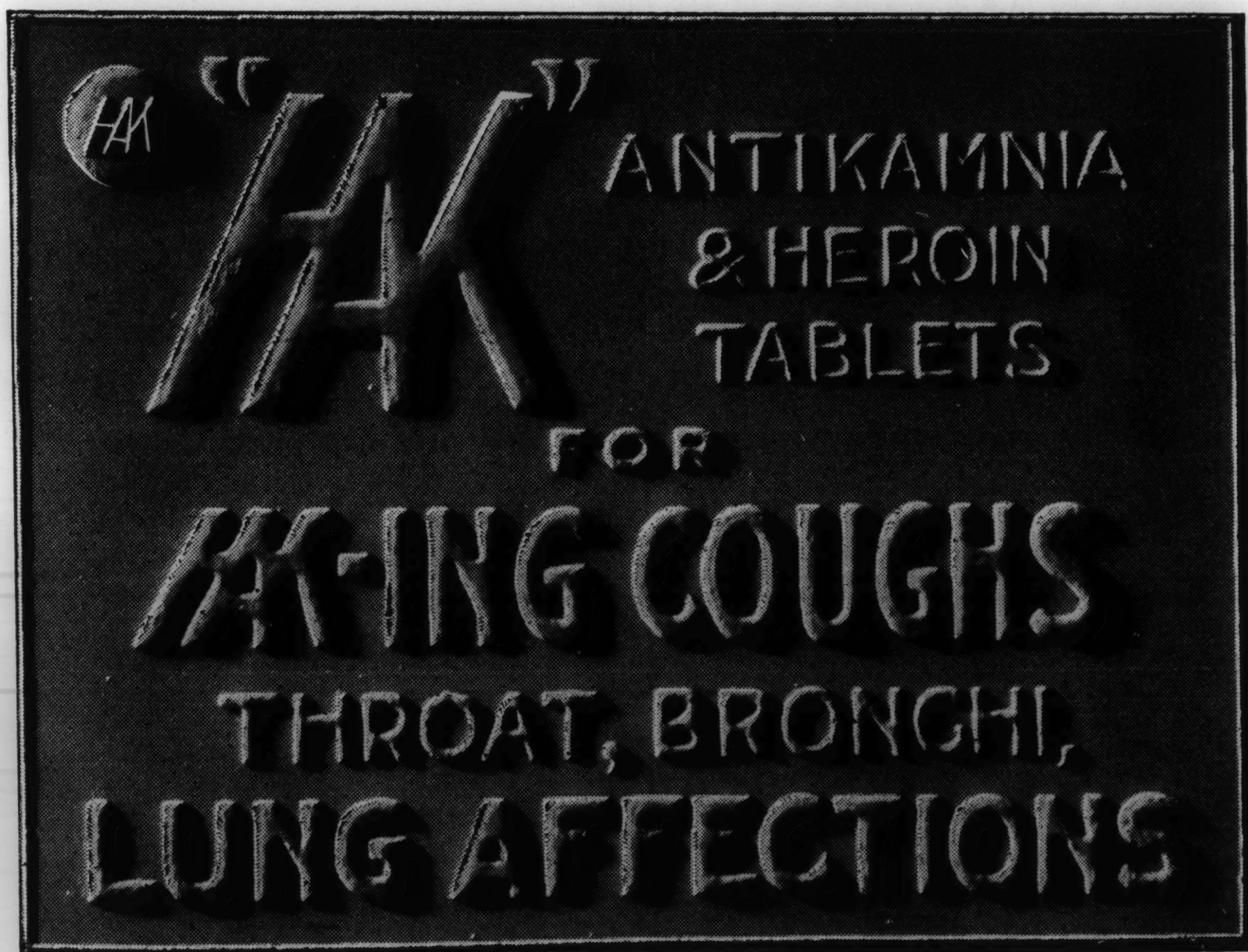
As a food and nutrient it is ideal, requiring little or no digestion, and being at once absorbed and assimilated.

For starving anæmic, bottle-fed babies, its results are immediate and most gratifying.

It will be found equally reliable for nursing mothers, affording prompt nourishment and strength to both mother and babe.

Records of hundreds of cases sent on request.

THE BOVININE COMPANY
75 West Houston Street, NEW YORK



AK ANTIKAMNIA
& HEROIN
TABLETS
FOR
RAGING COUGHS
THROAT, BRONCHI,
LUNG AFFECTIONS

ECHAFOLTA. (The Best Remedy for Blood Depravation.)

This is the choicest of all preparations of Echinacea, and has the following history: In 1887 we introduced Echinacea in the form of a tincture. We did this years before any other pharmacist knew of the drug.

As does all percolates of this drug, and all colored preparations of it, the tincture contains impurities which disturb its action and lessen its value. This we early discovered, for crude Echinacea root is a very impure drug. It contains much plant dirt, much sugar, much glucose, much inert coloring matter. These go into ordinary preparations of Echinacea. In surgical cases such impurities of Echinacea may be serious. Coloring matters, organic ferments, and glucose are inadmissible. No colored preparation of Echinacea should be applied to a wound or used internally.

We experimented to overcome these imperfections, and finally discovered how to do so. This was accomplished years ago. The perfected preparation we named Echafolta.

Echafolta is the only perfect representative of Echinacea. It is the preparation that broadly established the value of Echinacea. This we can say by authority, for we introduced both Echinacea and Echafolta, and on our preparations the value of this drug was established.

Whoever has a bottle of Echafolta may accept that whatever is possible of any preparation of the drug Echinacea is at his command.

Echafolta contains no water, no glucose, no sugar, no tannates, no inorganic salts, no albumen, no gum, no coloring matters, no organic germs or organic ferments. Echafolta is clean, but yet is complex. It is a complete representative of the drug Echinacea carrying its full drug value.

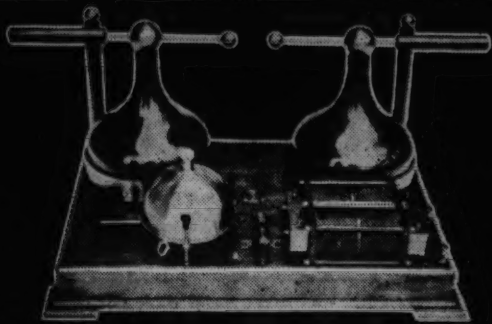
The uses and dose of Echafolta are given in full on each label. It is a marvelous remedy—the most popular of all remedies in diseases that involve blood depravation. It is a corrector of blood dyscrasia, non-poisonous, and has advantages over all other medicaments for this purpose. Its field of usefulness is already great, and yet, is not fully developed. To all this the medical profession attests. Physicians using Echafolta commend it to their professional friends who in turn praise it to others. Thus the reputation of this choice remedy, now the standard for sepsis, was established before the crude drug from which it is made was known to commerce.

In our recent pamphlet on Libradol, a remedy that relieves pain by local application, mention is made of Echafolta. This brings to us a great number of inquiring letters, inasmuch as the field of Echafolta is one of the most important confronting physicians. In response to these requests the present treatise is prepared, the object being to extend information concerning Echafolta and its uses. Let us repeat that we make no family medicines, secret mixtures, or self-cures for the people, our preparations being prescribed by physicians and obtained through their druggists. To plant preparations, our specialty, we have for years devoted persistent study, and our products are representative. Let us hope that Echafolta, a remedy as invaluable in its field as is Libradol in its own, may prove as useful to physicians who are now unacquainted with that preparation as is Libradol to those using that effective remedy for pain.

Echafolta is carried in stock by every jobbing druggist in America. It is to be obtained in original vials at the following prices: Four ounce, 55 cents; eight ounce, \$1.00; sixteen ounce, \$2.00. Should the remedy not be at command of a physician desiring it, we will mail a four-ounce bottle on receipt of 77 cents. As has been said, each bottle is accompanied by detail uses and doses.

LLOYD BROTHERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Kinraide Coils



FOR X-RAY-
HIGH FREQUENCY-
ULTRA VIOLET WORK

Short Exposure — Immense
Output — Steadiness of Ray —
No Breakdown — Unaffected by
Weather — Easily Carried — Con-
nects to Any Electric Lamp Socket

Prices Greatly Reduced

Send for Catalogue No. G

SWETT & LEWIS COMPANY
18 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ECLECTIC MANUALS.

ECLECTIC MANUAL No. 1.

A Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Frederick . Locke, M. D., Dean and Professor of Materia Medica in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. 12mo., 461 pages, cloth, \$2.50.

ECLECTIC MANUAL No. 2.

On the use of Medicated Inhalations. By the late John M. Scudder, M. D., with an appendix on Diseases of the Nose and Throat, by Wm. Byrd Scudder, M. D. 12mo., 159 pages, 75c.

ECLECTIC MANUAL No. 3.

A Compendium of the Practice of Medicine, according to the doctrines of Specific Medication. By Lyman Watkins, M. D., Professor of Physiology in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. 12mo., 460 pages, cloth, \$2.50.

ECLECTIC MANUAL No. 4.

Diseases of the Eye. By Kent O. Foltz, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O. 12mo, 566 pages, cloth, \$2.50.

A Complete 8-page price list of these and other Eclectic books sent on application to

John Fearn, M. D.,

Box 1, Oakland, Cal.



K & O DOUCHE FOR THE APPLICATION OF
GLYCO-THYMOLINE TO THE NASAL CAVITIES

GLYCO= THYMOLINE FOR CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

Nasal, Throat

Intestinal

Stomach, Rectal

and Utero-Vaginal

KRESS & OWEN COMPANY

210 FULTON STREET NEW YORK

ECTHOL, NEITHER ALTERATIVE NOR ANTISEPTIC IN THE SENSE IN WHICH THOSE WORDS ARE USUALLY UNDER- STOOD. IT IS ANTI-PURULENT, ANTI-MORBIFIC--A CORRECTOR OF THE DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE FLUIDS AND TISSUES.

SAMPLE (12-oz.) BOTTLE SENT FREE ON RECEIPT OF 25 CTS.

FORMULA:--Active principles
of Echinacia and Thuja.

BROMIDIA
IODIA
PAPINE

BATTLE & CO., CHEMISTS
CORPORATION, ST. LOUIS, Mo., U. S. A.

CACTINA PILLETS

Has many Advantages over other
Heart Stimulants

Each pillet represents one one-hundredth of
a grain CACTINA, the active proximate
principle of CEREUS GRANDIFLORA.

Dose:

One to four pillets three times a day

SAMPLES MAILED TO PHYSICIANS ONLY

SENG

Promotes Normal Digestion by encouraging the
flow of Digestive Fluids
A Most Successful Treatment for
INDIGESTION

A palatable preparation of PANAX
SCHINSENG in an aromatic essence

DOSE: One to two teaspoonfuls three times a day

A full size bottle, for trial, to phy-
sicians who will pay express charges

SULTAN DRUG COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

PEACOCK'S BROMIDES



PEACOCK'S BROMIDES

The Purest Form of Bromides.
Each fluid drachm represents 15 grains
of the combined C. P. Bromides of Potas-
sium, Sodium, Calcium, Ammonium and
Lithium.

DOSE:
One to three teaspoonfuls according to
the amount of Bromides required.

Full size sample to physicians who will pay express charges
PEACOCK CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS

CHIONIA

From Chionanthus Virginica.

Re-establishes portal circulation with-
out producing congestion. Invaluable in
all ailments due to hepatic torpor.

DOSE: One to two teaspoonfuls three
times a day.

CHIONIA



THE POWER ^{OF} THE BLOOD

is lost if the quality of the blood is poor. Build up the quality of the blood by increasing the amount of Hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles, and like the force of Niagara, the power of the blood to build new tissue and repair waste will be tremendous.

Pepto Mangan ("Gude")

To assure proper filling
of prescriptions, order
Pepto-Mangan ("Gude")
in original bottles
containing 3 xi.
It's never sold in bulk.

improves the quality of the blood rapidly and surely. Results are positive and can be proven by scientific tests.

PEPTO-MANGAN ("GUDE") is ready for quick absorption and rapid infusion into the circulating fluid and is consequently of marked and certain value in all forms of

**Anæmia, Chlorosis,
Bright's Disease, Rachitis,
Neurasthenia, &c.**

Samples and literature
upon application.

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY,

LABORATORY,
LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

53 Warren Street, NEW YORK.

WHEN STOMACHS REBEL

against plain cod-liver oil and ordinary emulsions, prescribe Hydroleine. It is agreeable to the weakest stomach no matter how deficient the fat-digesting secretions have become, or how emaciated the patient is. It supplies the lack of pancreatic fluid and bile.

The necessary fat is present in such agreeable form in Hydroleine that patients who are unable to take other preparations of cod-liver oil, find Hydroleine palatable.

Put Hydroleine to the test and observe results.

Literature sent on application. Sold by druggists generally.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO.

Sole Agents for the United States,

115-117 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Dr. Deimel Underwear (LINEN-MESH)

Consider well what you wear next your skin. The old-fashioned, itchy, prickly garment that fairly made your flesh creep does not protect half as well as the soft, warm, agreeable Dr. Deimel Underwear of Linen-Mesh.

All Dr. Deimel Garments bear the Dr. Deimel name. For sale at best Dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

**The Deimel Linen-Mesh Company,
491 Broadway, New York.**

San Francisco, 111 Montgomery St.	Washington, 1313 F Street, N. W.	Brooklyn, 510 Fulton St.	Baltimore, 111½ N. Charles St.	Montreal, 2202 St. Catherine St.
London, 83 Strand (Hotel Cecil).				

Dr. Deimel Linen-Mesh Supporters, Suspensories, etc., are made and sold exclusively by

J. ELLWOOD LEE Co., Conshohocken, Pa.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXV.

MARCH, 1904.

No. 3.

President's Address.

D. W. HOLMES, M. D., BELLVIEW, TEXAS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

This meeting today marks the twentieth year of the existence of the Texas Eclectic Medical Association—an association that has had trials and has come up through tribulations, but one today standing on the same foundation the corner stone of which was laid 20 years ago. Each year the adherents of eclectic medicine have been building on this foundation, until today we find a structure thereon of which we are all proud; and while we are justly proud of our association we feel sad that it is not larger and stronger than is.

We doubtless have many good men in the State who are enjoying the privileges and benefits of eclectic practice of medicine and who do not aid in the support of her organizations, and to such we want to say, that we believe it to be the duty of every physician who enjoys these privileges to lend his aid to the State association.

We are not able to tell you about these liberties even as we understand them, and shall only mention something along that line, for we have seen short definitions and we have seen long ones from men who seemed to know what eclecticism is, and doubtless they thought they knew, and may be they did, but we must confess that we have never seen a definition satisfactory to us yet.

We can comprehend the diameter of the earth, also its circumference, the length of its orbit and distance from the sun, but often when in our mood for meditation and ripest thought we have looked far out over into the realm of medicine and have allowed our imagination to run out and to expand and creak, and grow thinner and thinner, until we have been warned to withdraw it lest it explode and go off as a bubble on the air, and yet we have never been able to encompass or to envelop

even in our imagination the meaning of Eclectism in medicine.

Eclecticism in medicine we know occupies the rich and fertile valley being between the two extremes, Allopathy and Homœopathy, a valley in which abounds the *Lobelia Inflata*, *Podophyllum Peltatum*, *Eupatorium Perfoliatum* and many other remedies of which the Eclectic Materia Medica is made up, but we find this system of medicine occupying even more than this space, even overlapping the kingdom of Allopathy as well as the province of Homœopathy; hence the eclectic physician can use all the remedies in his own territory and then reach out into mineral kingdom of the allopath and take his chlorides and bromides and iodides, use them as he wishes, as well as to reach over into the sweet or sugar province of the homœopath and take his granules, globules, disks, triturations and dilutions, use them in any manner he please and yet be eclectic.

So we see the eclectic field is a large one. There has never been a time when the necessity for hard study and honest effort was more keenly felt than today; never a time that would keep an eclectic in true sense, so busy as now.

New eclectic ideas, and theories, and remedies are being brought forth each year. New ideas and theories in the other schools all of which eclectics must note. Then here comes the "isms" and "pathys," such as mesmerism, hypnotism, and osteopathy, and vitæopathy and various other methods of healing by mental impressions (or otherwise).

Now that cures are performed by

these last mentioned methods we cannot doubt, and should the physician and scientist not make investigations along this line it is going to make soon a great field for the quack, and will perform a great many amputations of the smaller limbs of the doctor's income. We bought recently Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, a new allopathic work, in three vols., and we were very much surprised to find the first vol. devoted to remedial measures other than medicine.

The allopathic people are making investigations and each year tend more and more to investigations, and in order that eclectics keep pace and maintain their reputation as investigators they must work. Eclectics have never had any trouble in keeping up but should we fail to do our duty we might have trouble some day. To hear some few of us talk of eclectic medicine one would be led to look upon us as being Pharisaical, and I fear really we are, as we have heard some who claim to be eclectic talk very much like finished doctors—we mean the finished product or article. But we have also noticed that those fellows grow up and flourish for a while but are soon cut down and wither and move off to another place; they leave eclecticism in a bad shape when they do go, and the eclectics that follow them have to carry along plenty of rich soil and water ever to take root when planted in their stead. Let us never try to make a doctor out of such a piece of material if we know it. Some men think eclectic practice of medicine only a symptom prescribing system, and that it is so easy that they or any

one else can practice it, and therefore launch their boat to make only a miserable failure, and are usually men who don't know when they do make a failure and go on doing dishonor to eclecticism.

We are afraid some of us have too little inclination to test new remedies or investigate new discoveries because some eclectic does not make the discovery; and through prejudice we make the same mistake for which we abuse the other fellow. A physician cannot to-day cling to eclectic medicine as taught thirty years ago and be much eclectic, yet that much of it is good, but it must have so much added each day and year to keep it good. It was eclectic in that day but it is not the eclectic practice of medicine today.

We believe in eclectic practice and have faith in the old adage "Truth will prevail;" and when we lay aside all prejudice and forget to say more for ourselves than that we are eclectics, and gather knowledge from every source, forgetting even the financial part, and practice with an eye single to freeing our patients from pain and disease, and because we want to be a benefactor to our race and a servant of our God; then will we become doctors in truth, and then will we bring the standing of the medical profession up to that degree of purity to which it is entitled.

We are sorry sometimes when we have occasion to realize the manner in which the majority of the inhabitants of earth look on the profession of medicine. It seems that they think that if there is any place in the world to hide sin it is among the doctors; and to look

upon the profession as a class of men who all serve Satan, and make lots of easy money and of course dishonestly. We feel sure that this trouble is our own and that it ought not to exist, for we all know that a grander and more noble calling or vocation in life is not obtainable and one in which we may do the greater service for our fellow man. We are inclined to the idea that if we will seek first the kingdom of knowledge and skill in the practice of medicine and prove ourselves physicians as well as noble and upright gentlemen, that money, honor, influence, fame, and all things whatsoever we need will be added unto us.

Our colleges are as good and as well equipped as the best of other schools. Our State societies all over the land are in good condition and doing good work. Our talent of course compares favorably with that of other schools; we are gaining ground with regard to recognition among Insurance Companies, and the appointment by State officers of public trust, and when we take into consideration numbers we are constrained to believe that we are doing well and are going to do even better. We are sure that eclectics have been instrumental in loosening the fetters of truth, and that now all true physicians of all schools are hunting for the one principle alone, and that is the principle of truth.

Where the true physician is laboring in the profession today and bound only by the principles of truth, we do not know him by creed or ism. The world cares nothing for dogmas or treatment of false principles. Eclectics in the

State of Texas are doing well. A State where people are so wide awake to progress in all lines as the people of the State of Texas are, there is no doubt but that they will remember the progress in medicine and surgery and will not forsake the eclectic.

Texas is destined in the near future to become the Banner State for eclecticism. Her soil, climate, size and resources all invite eclectics as well as her people.

The people of Texas are eclectic if they know it; the law makers, the legislature is liberal in its deliberations in regard to the various phases of the healing art, as we noticed it failed to make certain requirements of Christian Scientists at its last meeting or session. It does not take the average eclectic long to prove to the people that he is worthy by his success in practice, and as they are never vain and cold and think so much of themselves that they fail to appreciate the watchfulness of their patients as well as the friends of the patients, and leave behind them a sense of neglect and indifference which will antidote their medicine and their acquaintance with the patient's friend; they are fairly good practice builders, and when we get eclectics enough in Texas that half the people in the State may learn there is such a thing in the world as an eclectic doctor, then we will be more important. We venture the assertion that four-fifths of the population of this State today does not know that there is an eclectic physician in it.

While we have perhaps two hundred or more in Texas they are very much

scattered, and the people know but little about them except in their own practice, and then many of their clients don't know that the doctor is an eclectic. Most of them just know that he cured the fever on Beatrice, and the chills on Johnnie, and that is all, and all they care to know.

One of our great needs as eclectics is more eclectics. The time we believe is near at hand when the daggers and swords with which liberal medicine has been fought so long and persistently will be beaten into badges, emblematic of universal brotherhood in medicine.

We see what was done at the meeting of the American Medical Association this year at New Orleans, and we believe that when it is demonstrated that that scheme will not work that the allopathic people will cease to trouble us so much, at any rate it seems to me that they have made this pass as a last resort.

They are trying to work it all right, as I have had two invitations in the last week to attend the meeting of the North West Texas Medical Association at Bowie, October 13, 14. (Today and tomorrow) and aid in making a great association, etc., out of it. We would have met them but we had to meet our own, but we can never join them. We are pleased to see so many present today, and feel that all are here to join in the work and make this meeting a success.

In conclusion, let us urge you all to greater diligence in promoting the interest of our association by increasing its membership, studying its workings each year. We should actually study

association work more and then we will have better meetings, and we will be more interested in them. We would not forget to thank all the officers of the various sections for their hearty co-operation so far, and the worthy fellow officers of the association for the interest they have shown and the help they have been in making a good meeting this time. We want to thank the members who have so faithfully manifested their interest by promptly re-

sponding to every call. To those who were slow to respond to any call we are sure could not do from circumstances unavoidable, hence we thank you. Now that this association may wax strong and its members wax fat on account of blessing received for pointing the inhabitants of the earth into the paths of rectitude and happiness, is the sincere desire of your servant.

Read before the Texas Eclectic Medical Association.

Convulsions.

DR. J. G. TOMKINS, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE subject of this article has been somewhat hastily chosen, and I fear not very exhaustively treated; it has been prepared more in the nature of a key note to open the way to the knowledge and experience of others than an exhaustive treatise by myself. To me it is somewhat difficult subject to write upon, as I view it to be in nearly, if not all, of its manifestations a symptom of disease rather than a disease itself; and if in this article there should be anything asserted which does not accord with the views, or harmonize with the experience of any reader in either its cause, duration, or treatment, I know I shall receive the benefit of a just and lenient criticism, which must result in benefit to myself and also to others.

Although there is a certain cause existing for every departure from a normal condition, and every symptom

which is manifested during the course which every disease runs, convulsions being a symptom of many causes, yet differ from those symptoms, or indications, which so plainly point to one and the same cause as to make its treatment call for a more accurate diagnostic knowledge.

Although convulsions occur at all ages and from many causes, the cause for most can be traced to the spinal cord, either in disease of the cord itself or from reflex action upon the spinal cord by irritation from some other part. Yet we do not know what is the change in the nervous system which produces this symptom because in most cases the "post mortem" appearance of the brain and spinal cord is normal.

With this view it is scarcely correct to use the word cause, except from a clinical standpoint, as all other diseases, the cause of which can be traceable to

any organ, leave their mark in morbid anatomy.

We can, however, group cases according to certain circumstances; for instance, on being called to a case of convulsion we may find, 1st, That an acute illness is setting in; as for example, acute cerebral disorder. I had such a case last week of hydrocephalus; the water pressed through the fontanelle, the lachrymal glands were surcharged and poured their secretions profusely over the eye; their puffy condition and the nervous rolling of the head and twitching of the fingers was but a prelude to the convulsion which was likely to follow (the child has recovered).

2nd. The convulsion is one of a series of symptoms, the result of the organic disease of the brain, or its membranes; such as tumor, abscess, or syphilis.

3rd. That the child is suffering from some slight and temporary ailment, such as an overloaded stomach, diarrhea, the irritation of worms, or from dentition.

4th. If we cannot trace the direct cause, from want of better knowledge, we call them eclamptic or epileptic; these differ in degree and severity.

As I have stated, convulsions occur at all ages and from many causes; this remark applies not only to general convulsions but also to most kinds of convulsive movements. Still, convulsion is, *par excellence*, the nervous symptom of infants and young children.

The tendency to convulsion decreases with increasing years; there may be local spasm without loss of consciousness, or general convulsion with pro-

found coma. There is also difference in times of recurrence—they may occur once a week, or fifty times a day.

They point not so often in children to a destructive lesion as to unstable nerve force. The nervous system in children is *developing*. It is a state of *active change*.

Its nutrition will be in considerable excess of its expenditure, whilst in adults the two will be more evenly balanced. For this reason the child's nervous tissue will be naturally more unstable than that of the adult; it will therefore discharge its nerve energy from a slighter cause, or, in other words, from its superabundant nutrition, and will therefore be correspondingly excitable; this is evidenced by the irritation carried by the fifth nerve, from the gums during dentition; also by the irritation by reflex action caused by worms. So we see in the irritation spoken of and caused by dentition, that convulsion is a symptom that does not always require the cause to be a lesion, pointing to a pathological change, but to a physiological instability of nerve force, and it may be graded from simple irritation and restlessness, to starting, surprise, or wildness of look, partial and local convulsive movements to general convulsions.

What is the history we generally obtain from parents or friends when called to such a case? We may summarize it in an average or typical case as follows: They will inform you, "he is subject to fits," and your questions may bring out the information that "his fits" begin by working of his fingers, his face or his legs; sometimes

there is a local sensation, named an aura, which is sometimes described as if a cold air was around him, before there are any visible movements.

The rule is that the spasm starts in the very same place in each seizure; for instance, one patient's "fits" will always start in his index finger, another in his great toe; therefore, in a large number of cases, there is an order of frequency of onset to be observed.

In the severer cases the spasm first starts over the side it first begins in then extends to the trunk, then to the face, arms, and legs of the other side, or general convulsion; there is one particular to notice, viz: it may stop at any stage, and there are all stages, from the mere twitching of the finger to a complete convulsion; i. e., "the fits" may be partial or general.

The importance of studying a partial fit is that they may occur for many months and be a sure prelude to a complete convulsion.

But suppose we are called before the above described symptoms have set in, i. e., before the child has had "a fit," it is well to look to the few premonitory symptoms which, by noting, we may abort a convulsion.

Some authors contend that nothing foretells the invasion of an attack; with that view I do not hold, yet I admit that in some cases of epilepsy the premonition and seizure are so intimately connected, and so closely follow each other, that the interval is not sufficient to be of any service; but I believe, were the victims of these sudden seizures closely watched, they would evince a disturbed condition of the nervous sys-

tem, such as peevishness, want of sleep or sleepiness.

The fact that these symptoms manifest themselves in healthy children often deprive us of their warning as premonitory symptoms in sickness. Again, they may always feel sleepy, yet never sleep soundly; children who are about to have convulsions will sleep with their eyes partly open, their mouths will twitch, they will start in their sleep, grind their teeth, and may have night terrors. In the day they are dull, heavy and peevish. When any twitching occurs on one side of the face, or in one limb, or in both limbs of one side, however slight the cause, it may be from an overloaded stomach, we may then look for convulsions, as those signs point to a serious nervous disturbance. When the slight symptoms occur during the day time, especially if accompanied by a vacant look, however transient it may be, we have reason to be on our guard against an attack of convulsions.

PROGNOSIS.

We have shown enough already in this short article to see a symptom with so uncertain a meaning, must be uncertain in the prognosis. Before a favorable prognosis can be given the cause must be recognized and removed, and the first question to be answered is, whether the child will live through an attack, or series of attacks of acute convulsions, as a single attack may be fatal and rapid; prognosis therefore guarded.

TREATMENT.

Here is offered the best opportunity to display the master hand in eclectic

teaching, viz., to fill indications. If we find the seizure come on after eating give an emetic of ipecac. and warm water. If a gum be swollen and tense, lance it and relieve the blood pressure. If there is constipation give a purgative, a drop of croton oil will soon get in and do the work. If there is a diarrhea with mucous discharges it points to intestinal irritation, and a dose of castor oil will be a good pre-

lude to a better treatment, or gelsemium if the eyes are bright, face flushed, full pulse, or if the face is pallid, pupils dilated, dull expression, cold extremities, lobelia, followed by bromide of ammonium, nux, etc.

I think I have struck the key note for a full gamut of other's experience, so brethren come to the surface, and let us hear from you through the California Medical Journal.

Hygienic Essentials.

DR. M. SCHIRMAN.

PART I. AIR.

AIR is an elastic fluid, composed of the gaseous matter which assists to make up the invisible elastic envelope known as the atmosphere, which surrounds the earth.

The ancients thought that air was one of the four elements from which all things originated. This doctrine continued to prevail until 1774, when the renowned chemist, Dr. Priestly, discovered oxygen gas and showed it to be a constituent part of air. Nitrogen, the other constituent part of air, first called azote, was discovered soon after and the marked difference between these two gases could not fail to strike the most careless observer.

It is not an easy task for the general public to ascertain the nature and origin of air, as being a fluid imperceptible to all our senses, except that of feeling. From the resistance and im-

pression it makes we know that there is such a body, which everywhere surrounds our earth, and is of the utmost importance not only to mankind, in promoting many useful arts, but absolutely necessary for the preservation of health and life.

The wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of air is certainly owing to the different effluvia with which it abounds, and ought to be particularly attended to by the Valetudinarian. The best air is to be met with in open champaign countries, where the soil is dry, not parched or sandy, and spontaneously produces wild thyme, wild marjoram and the like sweet scented plants. That rivers should be near is rather prejudicial unless they are small, clear and have a gravelly channel.

The morning air is deemed more refreshing than that of the evening, and

air agitated with breezes than that which is serene and still. As good air contributes greatly to health, so is bad air prejudicial to it. Stagnant air is productive of putrid and malignant diseases, such as typhoid, malaria, dysenteries, etc., and that which is too moist causes inflammatory diseases, as pneumonias, rheumatism, etc. Moist and rainy seasons, however, differ widely in this respect, since in marshy countries, intense and continued heat occasion the greatest moisture in the air; whereas frequent showers during the hot season cool it, check the excess of vapor, dilute and refresh the corrupted stagnating water and precipitate all noxious and putrid effluvia. Whenever air stagnates long it becomes unwholesome. Hence the unhappy persons confined in tenement houses situated in narrow and dirty streets and in dirty rooms, etc., not only contract malignant diseases but often communicate them to others and thus become a hot bed of disease. These low, dirty habitations are the very lurking places of bad air and contagious diseases. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it, therefore houses ought to be daily ventilated by opening opposite windows and admitting a current of fresh air into every room. Beds, instead of being made up as soon as people arise out of them, should be turned down and exposed to the fresh air by the way of the open windows. This would expel any noxious vapor, and could not fail to promote the health of the inhabitants.

If fresh air is so necessary for those

in health, how much more necessary it ought to be for the sick, who often lose their lives for want of it. With some people it is so very common that sick people are kept so warm that one can hardly enter the chamber where a patient lies, without being ready to faint by reason of the hot, suffocating smell. How this must affect the sick any one can judge. No medicine is so beneficial to the sick as fresh air. It is the most reviving of all cordials, if it be administered with prudence. We are not, however, to throw open doors and windows at random upon the sick. Fresh air is to be let into the room gradually, and, if possible, by opening the windows of some other apartment.

To the pressure of air we are to attribute the coherence of parts of bodies. Breathing, too, on which depends animal life, is owing to the pressure and spring of the air; and to the same cause may be attributed the production of fire and flame, as appears from the sudden extinction of a coal or candle in the exhausted receiver. It is likewise necessary for the existence and propagation of sounds, for the germination and growth of plants, for the conveying of all the variety of smells, and for transmitting the rays and influence of the celestial bodies. In short, such is the generating and vivifying power of air, that some of the ancient philosophers considered it as the first principle of all things. We find in Sepher Yezirah (book of creation) chapter 1, sec. 9: "From the spirit of the living God emanated air, from the air water, from the water fire or ether, etc.; now it shows here that the ancient philoso-

phers considered air the first principle of the creation.

Air not only acts upon all bodies by its common properties of weight and elasticity, but by the peculiar virtue of the ingredients whereof it is composed. By means of corroding acid, it dissolves iron and copper, unless well defended by oil. It fixes volatile bodies and volatilizes those which are fixed.

The exterior part of our habitable world is the air or atmosphere, a springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides, and is near a thousand times lighter than water; and the higher it is the less it is compressed by the superior incumbent air, and so consequently it being a springy body the thinner it is. And as a pillar of air of any diameter is equal in weight to a pillar of quicksilver of the same diameter, between 29 to 30 inches high, we may infer that the top of the atmosphere is not very near the surface of the solid earth.

Now as quicksilver being near fourteen times heavier than water, the water would be about fourteen times higher than the column of quicksilver, that is about thirty-four feet; and if we consider that air is a thousand times lighter than water, then the pillar of air or atmosphere is 34,000 feet, whereby we come to know that the air or atmosphere is 34,000 feet, that is near seven miles high; and if we consider that the air is a springy or elastic body, and that which is nearest the earth is compressed by the weight of all the atmosphere above it, we shall find that the air near the surface of the earth is

much denser and thicker than it is in the upper regions. On this theory may be accounted the reason why great cities are not as healthful to reside in as small towns or country villages, unless they have large and many parks or open squares with trees, owing to the many manufactories which send their noxious effluvia into the air through their chimneys, etc., and consequently forming an air which, to breathe, is by no means congenial to the life of mankind.

The ancients had many kinds of air, produced by accidental or artificial causes, of which the following are the most material:

Dephlogisticated air, now known as oxygen, which is an elastic fluid or gas, which is largely distributed in nature, is naturally extricated in the process of vegetation, artificially procured from chlorate potash, water, etc. Although oxygen in the state of admixture in which it is found in the atmosphere is of vital importance, being a supporter of flame and of animal life by its stimulating properties, it cannot be respired in a pure state with impunity. Oxygen forms about 20% of our air.

Phlogisticated air, now known as nitrogen is by itself unfit for respiration. It is produced in great quantities during putrefaction and is also obtained during calcination of metals.

It destroys animal life, and extinguishes flame, but is very friendly to vegetation.

Nitrogen forms about 80% of our air.

Inflammable air, known now as carburated hydrogen, the fire damp of mines,

consists wholly of charcoal and water, rarefied by heat. This combination often produces explosions in coal mines, which sometimes occasions great loss of life. It is also produced naturally from all putrid waters, and may be artificially procured from certain metallic solutions, by passing a stream of water over red hot iron and by distilling woodpit erol, etc., with a strong heat, or by exposing charcoal to the heat of a burning lens in vacuo. It extinguishes flame unless mixed with oxygen, and miners, often before entering a coal or other mine, lower a lighted candle in order to find out whether there is

any inflammable air or carbureted hydrogen present. If there is none present the flame of the candle continues to burn, but should any inflammable air be present the light is extinguished with a slight explosion. It destroys life but is also friendly to vegetation.

There are several other kind of air, artificial and organic, but as I do not wish to be too lengthy, and as they are of minor importance to our article, I have refrained from including them.

We have shown to our worthy reader the necessity of living in a pure air and we hope the reader will profit thereby.

The Vaso-Motor Centers for the Control of Fever.

C. H. A. DAVIS, D. O.

THE chief or general center supplying all the non-striped muscles of the arterial system with motor fiber, lies in the medullar oblongata at a spot which contains many ganglionic cells.

The nerves which pass to the blood vessels contain vaso-motor fibers, and are known as vaso-motor nerves. The chief center reaches from the upper part of the floor of the medulla oblongata to within 4 or 5 m. m. of the calamus scriptorius (but in the higher animals other centers are distributed throughout the spinal cord which are able to take the place of the great primary center).

Each half of the body has its own center in that part of the medulla oblongata which represents the upper

continuation of the lateral column of the spinal cord.

Stimulation of this central area causes contraction of all the arteries, and in consequence there is great increase of arterial blood pressure, resulting in swelling of the veins and heart.

Paralysis of this center causes relaxation and dilatation of all the arteries, and consequently there is an enormous fall of the blood pressure.

Under ordinary circumstances the vaso-motor center is in a condition of moderate tonic excitement. Just as in the case of the cardiac and respiratory centers, the vaso-motor center may be excited directly or reflexly.

From the vaso-motor center, fibers proceed directly through some of the

cranial nerves to their area of distribution; through the trigeminus partly to the interior of the eye, through the lingual and hypoglossal to the tongue, and to the intestines by the splanchnics.

All the other vaso-motor fibers descend in the lateral column of the spinal cord; hence stimulation of the lower cut end of the spinal cord causes contraction of the blood vessels supplied by the nerves below the point of section.

The cervical portion of the sympathetic supplies the great majority of the blood vessels of the head.

The vaso-motor fibers to the upper extremities pass through the anterior roots of the middle dorsal nerves into the thoracic sympathetic and upward to the first thoracic ganglion, and from thence through the rami communicates with the brachial plexus.

The skin of the trunk receives its vaso-motor fibers through the dorsal and lumbar nerves.

The lungs are supplied from the dorsal spinal cord through the first thoracic ganglion.

The vaso-motor fibers to the lower extremities pass through the nerves of the lumbar and sacral plexus into the sympathetic, and thence to the lower limbs.

The splanchnic is the greatest vaso-motor nerve in the body, and supplies the abdominal viscera.

In referring to the above, from Landois, it will be observed: 1st, That the chief vaso-motor nerve center is situated in the medulla oblongata; 2nd, That the majority of, and all the most

important vaso-motor nerves descend in the lateral column of the spinal cord; and 3rd, That stimulation of the vaso-motor causes contraction of all the arteries, and a consequent enormous increase of the arterial blood pressure, resulting in swelling of the veins and heart and a quicker pulse; while paralysis of the same center causes relaxation and dilatation of all the arteries, and a consequent immense fall in all the general blood pressure, and in the pulse.

It is impossible for the Osteopath to reach directly the center in the medulla oblongata.

The same results are attained, however, through so-called "reflex action," by a pressure on the upper cervicals—where is situated the most important subsidiary center—at the same instant tipping the head backward, thus bringing the neck into such a position as to throw a pressure upon the nerves over the cervical vaso-motor center. A steady pressure at this point for a few moments reduces the general blood pressure, slows the action of the heart, and will reduce the temperature of the body in one-half the time required by any other known method.

To still further slow the heart stimulate the pneumogastric which is an inhibitory nerve in function.

It is well to remember that many fractures, including cases of Colles', cannot be placed in accurate apposition without anesthesia, not only on account of pain but because absolute muscular relaxation may be indispensable.—*Surgical Hints.*

DIRECT MEDICATION

Specific Indications

ARE MET BY

Normal Tinctures

THEY ARE

Minimum for grain in strength

Standardized by Assay and Physiological test

Prepared from fresh drugs

Extracted with pure grain alcohol

Bright, Clean, Reliable

Economical, because they contain no waste material

Do not prescribe them because they bear a certain label, but because they are the best that science, skill and long experience can produce.

Send for revised edition of our booklet entitled "NORMAL TINCTURES," it gives the therapy and doses of 145 of these NORMAL TINCTURES and is sent free, to physicians only, upon request.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

Cincinnati, O.

New York
96 Maiden Lane.

Chicago
231 Lake St.

New Orleans
426 Camp St.

San Francisco
19 Stevenson St.

ELASTIC HOSIERY

The choicest and largest stock of fresh Elastic Hosiery and Bandages—Knee Caps, Anklets and Abdominal Belts, of stout silk, fine silk, linen or cotton.

**Goods Made to Order on 24
Hours Notice**

Write for measurement blanks.

Rare drugs and chemicals—ingredients not found in most stores, are given special attention here.

Full stock of Thermometers.

Medicinal (*absolutely pure*) Oxygen, in 100 and 200 gal. tanks, always on hand.

Antitoxins,—new stock every two weeks, Mulford's, Parke Davis & Co., Stearn's.

OFF DRUG Co.

Formerly

SALE & SON

214 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY

O. C. WELBOURN, M. D.

303 GRANT BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS.

The new Deaconess Hospital is no longer a cherished dream but a living reality. She is—she has been seen—and she has conquered. The eventful day, so long looked forward to, that was to mark the opening of her doors, has come and gone. Already patients' faces can be seen smiling at you from the bright, sunny rooms; white-capped nurses are here, there and everywhere, and all departments move quietly but surely on.

The building was formally dedicated on Sunday, February 7th, the service being held in the church adjoining the hospital, Rev. Otto Wilke, Supt., presiding. Prominent members of the German Methodist Church, as well as of many other denominations, took part in the

exercises, which were especially impressive. The addresses were all bright, interesting and appropriate. It was a day of general rejoicing and of peace and good will.

On the following day the building was thrown open for the first time, public receptions being held from 3 to 5, and from 7:30 to 10. To say the day was a success but mildly expresses it; yea, it was much more, it was a brilliant success. It is estimated that fully two thousand guests took advantage of the opportunity to be shown through. The decorations were profuse and beautiful, flags, palms and cut flowers having been advantageously arranged throughout. A fine orchestra furnished music for both receptions. Refreshments were served in the general dining room. The members of the Staff

showed their interest by being present to welcome their many friends. The Reception Committee was large, but every one was needed. The building was complete from basement to roof garden, and many were the words of praise to be heard on all sides. It is light and sunny, it is well and completely furnished, the equipments are the best and latest; in fact, it is everything that a modern hospital should be. The Eclectics of Southern California fully appreciate the privileges they will enjoy in their affiliation with this institution. Come and see for yourselves what a good thing we have. Rejoice with those that do rejoice.

Our esteemed friend, Dr. M. B. Ketchum, has resigned his position as Professor of Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology in the Lincoln Eclectic Medical College to accept a similar position on the Staff of the Deaconess Hospital of Los Angeles. We congratulate the doctor on the wisdom of his choice; we congratulate the hospital on the acquisition of a strong man; we congratulate the Eclectics of Southern California that the cause is so flourishing as to make the field an attractive one to our Eastern brethren. Dr. Ketchum needs no introduction, being personally known to nearly every Eclectic in this section. He expects to arrive the first week in March.

Dr. Jas. Adams of Los Angeles, one of the veterans of the Eclectic School of Medicine, died January 9th. He was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came

to this country in 1885 and has been practicing here ever since. He was much respected by his fellow men and professional friends both as a citizen and a practitioner. His life was full of years and honors. He had lived his allotted three score years and ten, and he was glad to be released.

QUERY BOX.

Conducted by L. A. Perce, M. D., Long Beach, Cal.

What do you consider most prompt in relief of such cases as manifest toxemic conditions from intestinal infection?

Small doses of Mag. Sulph. repeated frequently until the intestinal contents are perfectly liquified, and intestinal tract emptied, then follow with large doses of Echafoita.

Which is the better for measles patients, to drink hot or cold water?

Cold always; it gives greater relief from thirst, and causes the better development of rash, as well as being far more pleasant to the patient.

I have been asked: Are there too many physicians?

In answer I clip from the Electro-Therapeutist: "It hardly seems so when we remember that to be a doctor of medicine does not necessarily mean to be a physician. The physician is born, the doctor of medicine is made and not infrequently badly made. That in many sections the profession is crowded is due to the overproduction of doctors of medicine who are and never will be physicians. Let the requirements for the study of medicine

be rigid and severe. This would eventually eliminate the badly made doctors of medicine. As a necessary result the number of physicians, properly so called, would proportionately increase. The well made doctor of medicine is more likely to be a physician than the badly made one. In this way the inferior and mediocre elements could be kept from encumbering the profession. Competition would be fairer and chance for success better."

Obituary.

Prof. Edwin Freeman died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 4, 1904, aged 70 years and 3 days. For half a century he was a prominent figure in the Eclectic school of medicine, occupying important chairs in both the New York Eclectic Medical College and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. His death will be especially felt by the large number of physicians who graduated under him. Following in this issue we publish his last public address.

Remarks by Prof. Edwin Freeman,

Delivered before the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, June 3, 1903.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am extremely glad to be able to meet with you today, though my voice is such that it is impossible for me to speak, perhaps, audibly. I have made an effort to get here, for my health is not so very good. Dr. Perce has in kindly terms spoken of my relations with the Institute. I may say that my

first association with the Institute was in 1854, and one of your brothers here tells me that he was in that class when I first went there as a student in 1854. I graduated in 1856, in the spring session. One of the four month's sessions I spent part of the term in the Ohio Medical College to learn from Professors Palmer and Graham something of materia medica. I was anxious to know what they had to say. Well, that was when we called it perilous times for the Institute. Some changes occurred and I was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy early the next year, and continued to be Demonstrator until 1859, when I was appointed Professor of Anatomy, and continued in that capacity until 1860. In the year 1860 I resigned and went into the army; resigned from the army in 1864, and in 1866 took the chair of Anatomy in the New York Eclectic College. I continued to work with Anatomy, demonstrating for five years, and then took the chair of Surgery in 1870. I went back to Cincinnati, and was with the college there from 1871 until 1887. In 1887 my health was very poor and had been for some time. I went to California, bought a ranch (without seeing it) at Fresno, and set out a lot of vines for raisins. I remained there until the spring of 1891, cultivating corn and improving my health, and then opened an office there. My son came to me after graduating from the Institute. In 1891 Professor Howe died in Cincinnati, and it left a void there. I was requested to take the Chair of Surgery. I went back; did work in that chair until 1899.

Now, as you see, my health is not good. In 1898 I wasn't able to finish the school course, and in 1899 had to leave on account of the trouble with my lungs. In 1876 the lung trouble began; now I am good for nothing—just absolutely good for nothing—am hardly able to keep myself alive. My breathing capacity is limited, and of course I cannot stand much exercise without plenty of oxygen. I should like to try a hot climate, as near to the level of the sea as I can get, and I believe then I could live still longer. But there is everything in selecting a climate. I came out here to Pasadena; I started alone, and am here alone, except for the friends whom I have known for many years.

I am glad today to meet so many Eclectics in Southern California, many, no doubt, are graduates of the Eclectic Medical Institute. And I may say also to you that I am very much obliged to you for receiving me here today. With reference to the subjects which I have heard here, I may say that I have been very much gratified to listen to them, and I think the ideas advanced in many of them are good.

Electro-Therapeutical Methods.

(A demonstration before the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society.)

A. O. Conrad, M.D., Los Angeles, Cal.

The various methods of static insulation and potential alternation will be first considered, particularly the different effects produced when the machine and electrodes are grounded or not; in insulation the patient is placed on the

platform which is connected with the active pole of the machine, positive or negative, and the other pole is grounded; the patient becomes enveloped, as it were, in a cloud of electricity or more properly electricity in a state of strain, and consequently the entire system is brought under either positive or negative influence. In potential alternation the patient is placed upon the platform connected as before, the active of the machine is now approached by a grounded metallic ball held by a standard and placed at such distance as to allow sparks to jump from the prime conductor to the grounded ball and in this case the potential of the platform and patient is rapidly raised to the maximum and again to zero many thousand times per minute. This rapid alternation of potential is of great nutritional value and therefore useful in cases of neuresthenia and general debility.

Static Breeze and Spray: These are almost synonymous terms, the breeze being simply a very mild form of spray; they are both conductive discharges and are by far the most generally used of all static applications, and are given from a single or multiple point electrode of wood or metal. Should we wish to make a sedative application to dispel a local inflammation or relieve a painful area we would use a positive breeze produced by placing the patient upon the platform connected to the negative prime conductor, the positive conductor and electrode being grounded; should we, however, desire to make a stimulating application as in an anemic condition of a part or combat a pain

due to this condition, we must connect the platform with the positive prime conductor and electrode.

The sparks, direct or indirect, positive or negative, is a very valuable if not a very pleasant form of treatment and is more applicable to the treatment of deep-seated structures and is of great value in rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and similar conditions; it is a deplorable fact that most operators neglect this valuable part of static treatment.

High Frequency Current: Probably the most interesting feature will be the demonstration of these currents which are now revolutionizing the practice of electro-therapeutics and by the use of which such men as Apostoli, D'Arsonval, Oudin and others have produced results that are almost beyond comprehension; these currents are produced either by a static machine or coil, a step-up transformer being connected by its primary terminal to the outer coating of a pair of leyden jars, the inner coating of which are charged by the static machine or coil; the current is taken from the secondary terminals of the transformer and applied to the patient in several ways; as by Auto-Condensation, where the part to be treated, or the entire patient, is placed in a solenoid attached to the transformer and in which currents are induced in the tissues of the patient; by Auto-Conduction, when the patient is placed upon an insulated couch connected with one terminal while the part to be treated is connected with the other terminal; or by direct application to the part to be treated by means of a vacuum electrode made of

various shapes suited to the part under treatment. Astonishing results have been obtained by these currents in tuberculosis, Bright's disease, chronic ulceration, diseases due to errors of metabolism, impotence, locomotor ataxia, diabetes, anemia and many others too numerous to mention.

X-Ray Therapy: I will demonstrate this part of the subject with an 18" Western Coil showing that a properly constructed coil is as easily under control as a static machine, the smallest as well as the largest tubes being used with perfect satisfaction.

I will conclude the demonstration with an exhibition of interesting radiographic aurong which is one showing an unerupted molar tooth in the jaw bone which was causing trouble, a similar case on the opposite side having been operated upon seven times before the tooth was discovered and removed.

A Case in Practice.

Dr. J. B. Sands, Los Angeles, Cal.

About two months ago, I was hastily summoned to a patient, who was asleep, the messenger said, and could not be aroused.

On entering the room, I found a young man about twenty-five years of age, a printer by profession, lying in a stupor, face pale and sodden, covered with a cold clammy perspiration, with a very rapid pulse, and a temperature of 104°.

His attendant stated that the patient retired the night previous in his usual health and that about fifteen minutes before my arrival he had a hard con-

vulsion from which he was still unconscious. Close questioning of attendant elicited no information regarding poisoning.

Turning the covers down I found his clothing and bedding thoroughly saturated from the involuntary discharge of urine during previous convulsions. As I stood watching him, he apparently stopped breathing, and like a calm before a storm he lay motionless and seemingly lifeless for a moment, then his eyes opened, and, with his head, gradually turned to the left; every muscle grew rigid, his arms and legs were forcibly flexed in a tonic spasm, the veins in neck and face were swollen to the point of almost bursting, with extreme cyanosis; then came the rapid alternating contractions and relaxations and he was in the throes of the most violent clonic convulsion I have ever seen. This continued to complete exhaustion when he relaxed, and except the stertorous breathing he seemed more dead than alive. These seizures were repeated every ten to fifteen minutes until noon, and with each convulsion the pulse became more rapid and the fever mounted higher.

I considered this a typical case of Status Epilepticus, and so stated it to the friends of the patient, at the same time telling them that unless the convulsions could be speedily controlled the patient would die of exhaustion.

I administered three hypodermics, the last one at twelve o'clock and by one o'clock the convulsions had ceased, though the patient remained in an unconscious condition most of the afternoon and was semi-delirious most of

the night following. Between my visits at noon and six in the evening, the "wise ones" had called in another physician, who promptly pronounced it a case of "Ptomain Poisoning," stating to the friends that the patient would be all right in a few days. I of course withdrew from the case, and under the caption "Black fooled the doctors," I got a nice little write-up in a local paper, not entirely complimentary to myself.

A few days ago this patient was committed to the insane asylum, suffering with epileptic insanity. (The doctor is still at large.)

The Fatality of Hydatid Infection.

Dr. B. R. Hubbard, Los Angeles, Cal.

A cystic degeneration of the abdominal organs of a hydatid nature, if of long standing, presents a pathological condition, the relief of which will tax, to the utmost, the skill of those who are surgically experienced along the line of abdominal work.

It will be noted that the term *relief* is mentioned instead of *cure* in speaking of a course of procedure in a case of this kind, also that the ailment is spoken of as being one of a surgical nature, and I believe that from surgical procedures only can even *relief* be expected.

The terms echinococcus and hydatid are used synonymously to denote the cystic development of the larvæ of a species of small tape worm found in some of the flesh eating animals, viz, the wolf, dog and jackal.

The infection of the body results

from the ingestion of the tape worm ova, which may be found in poorly cooked foods, or in unfiltered brook or spring water to which these animals may have access. Another fruitful source from which the fatal germs may find their way into the human body is the frequent and uncleanly habit that some people have of fondling cats and dogs, actually kissing them, and allowing them to feed and lick off the same dishes from which they themselves eat. The wonder is that cases of this disease are not more frequently met with in the human family.

The development of hydatids, after the larval infection, is a slow process, and the systemic disturbance depends upon the seat of the disease and the virulency of the attack. If the cystic growths take place in the liver and in the region of the hepatic vessels, or in the mesentery, obstruction to the circulation follows as a result, often giving rise to sub-acute pain and distress.

The cysts are usually multilocular, and in substance they partake somewhat of the character of the organ in which they develop. Each cyst has a dense fibrous capsule, which encloses a clear gelatinous fluid enveloped in a thick white elastic membrane, the edges of which will, if divided by the scapel, coil in upon themselves.

None of the functional organs are exempt from the larval infection once the ovum finds a lodgement within the body.

The liver is the organ most frequently the seat of the infection, and the hydatids develop here rapidly and to a very large size. They are often

found developing in the spleen, kidneys, lungs, and even in the mesentery of the bowels. In the latter tissue they usually provoke considerable discomfort and pain.

The developing symptoms of the hydatid disease are often very obscure. The diagnosis must be made principally by exclusion. The history of the case, with special reference to *where* and *how* the patient has been living, must be noted. If the patient reports having much of the time been "camping out," drinking promiscuously of exposed streams or spring water, or eating exposed or uncooked vegetables in and on which the ova may have been deposited, or associating continuously with cats and dogs, hydatid infection may well be suspected, and plans should be laid for early surgical interference if we presume to successfully eradicate the trouble.

Hydatid formations are prone to pass off with the urine or feces in cases of kidney and bowel infection. When found in and near the liver, fluctuating tumefactions will often be present, which will have to be discriminated from accumulation of fluid within the gall cyst.

A tumefaction of a suspected hydatid nature being present, an exploratory incision is made down upon it, after the usual surgical toilet has been made. If possible bring the tumor mass well into the incision; hold it there by strong silk strands passed through the external fibrous capsule on either side, between which make an incision of sufficient length, through the fibrous capsule only, to evacuate and

turn out the gelatinous fluid and its enveloping white, elastic membrane. This last procedure will be aided by the curette. Should it be found impossible to turn out this secreting and germ infected membrane its internal surface may be thoroughly destroyed by sweeping over it 95% carbolic acid on a cotton applicator. To guard against infecting the abdominal peritoneum from the germ laden fluid, or from the acid caustic, the operative field should be well protected with sterile gauze pads.

The hydatid cyst may be so situated that the entire mass may be removed, as was the case in the surgical service of Dr. O. C. Welbourn of this city recently, in which I assisted. In this case four cysts, about the size of a tea cup, developed in the mesentery of the ilium and were anchored deep in the pelvis. There were some adhesions which were broken up, the mesentery was dissected back, and two of these cysts were removed without rupture, the others being left in situ.

There were three cysts, each larger than an orange, in the liver, one of which, being opened, presented several chambers filled with albuminous fluid in which floated many isolated cysts from the size of a pea to that of a quail's egg, without the dense fibrous membrane, the pearly white elastic cover only being present.

It was noted that every organ of the ventral cavity was studded with these cystic growths, and so numerous, especially in the mesentery, that the circulation of the blood was intensely interfered with. The case proved so com-

plicated and the vital organs so degenerated, that no effort was made to remove the larger growths.

The patient succumbed within twenty-four hours from pronounced shock.

Some New Uses For Olive Oil.

G. W. Harvey, M. D., Watsonville, Cal.

The medical profession will have to get ahead on the uses of olive oil at a two minute gait if they keep up with the laity. I recently met a gentleman of much intelligence and wide experience in the affairs of this life who declares that there is no known remedy that will so quickly cure all kinds of rheumatism and remove the recent deposits about the joints of rheumatics as pure ripe olive oil given in tablespoonful doses four times a day. He claims to know this from personal and clinical experience. He furthermore told me that it would more quickly remove the black and blue of bruises and contusions than any other remedy. Again, he says that its daily application to corns and bunions will not only remove the soreness and burning, but if persisted in for a month or more, the callus will entirely disappear, no matter whether on the toes, joints or bottoms of the feet. Again he declares that a friend of his, 84 years old, who had a stroke of hemiplegia got well under the daily use of olive oil after the attending physician gave him up to die, and stranger yet, this same paralytic is today ten years younger than he was before he had the stroke of paralysis. Presto! The fountain of immortal youth is a fountain of oil instead of water. No wonder De Soto never found it.

SUCCESS

is one of the best proofs of merit, for no matter what it is, whether it be a medicine, a typewriter or piano, it *must* have *merit* to succeed. Advertising and pushing may make it go for awhile, but without *merit* it will surely fail. Therefore, we think that the fact that we are moving our business from St. Louis to New York in order to have better facilities for handling it, to be nearer the source of supply for the various ingredients that enter in their composition, and to be nearer and more in touch with our foreign business, which has assumed large proportions, is one of the best proofs that can be offered as to their merits; and the fact that Celerina as a nerve tonic, Aletris Cordial as a uterine tonic, and S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis as a vegetable astringent, have stood the severest test of time from the medical profession all over the world, proves that they *must* be what we claim for them. And right here we want to tender our sincere thanks to the medical profession for the support and confidence that they have given us in our endeavor to present to them preparations of absolute strength, purity and uniformity.

Our address in future will be

**56 Thomas Street,
New York,**

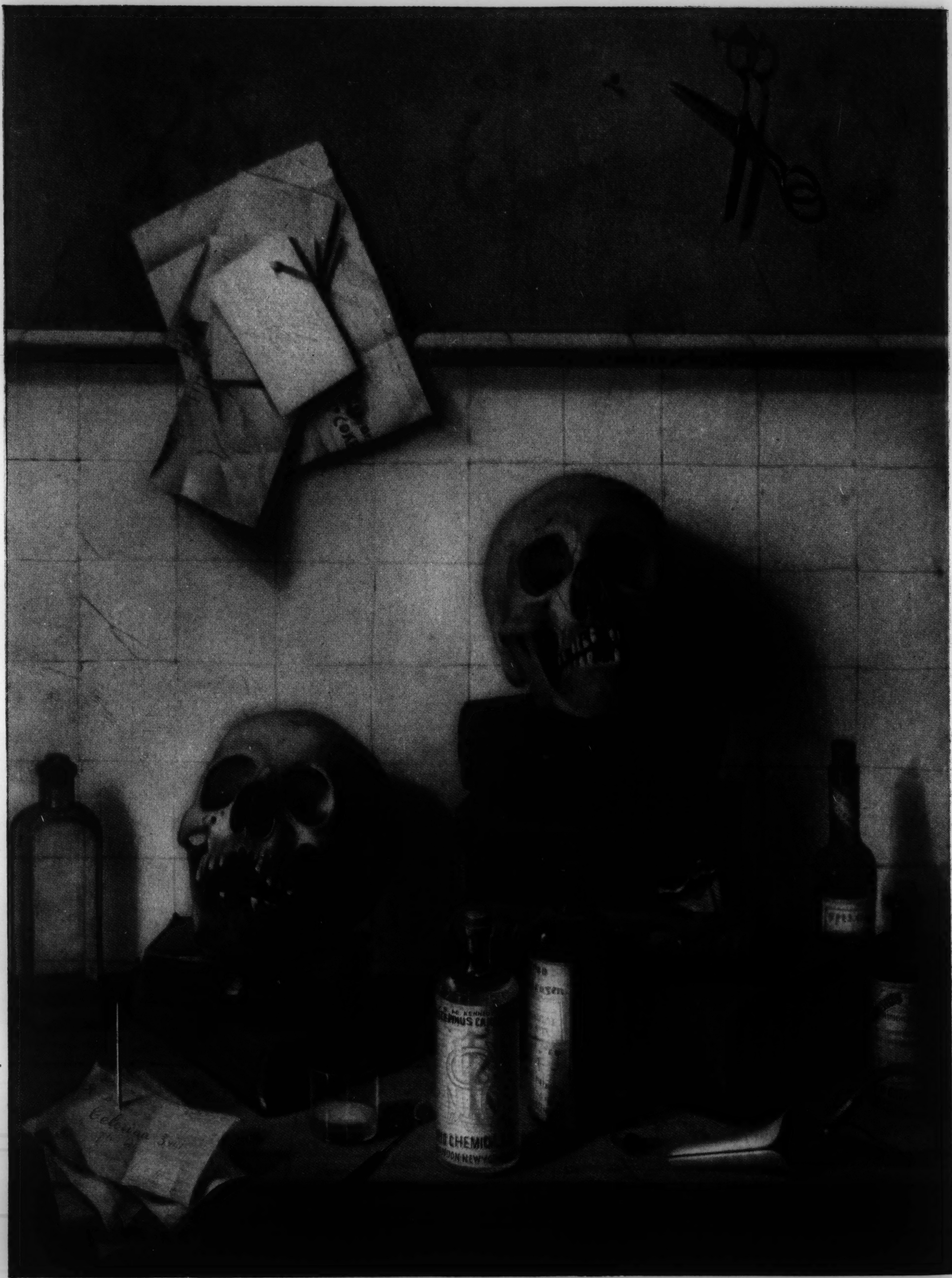
where all communications should be addressed, as we will have no office in St. Louis.

Send and get one of our magnificent albums, entitled "A Gallery of Pictures of Interest to Medical Men," containing twelve handsome colored pictures (no advertisements on face of them), on heavy plate paper; suitable for framing. Sent absolutely free, postage prepaid, one copy only. All extra copies twenty-five cents each.

Samples of Celerina, Aletris Cordial or S. H. Kennedy's Extract Pinus Canadensis sent free to any physician who will pay express charges.

Rio Chemical Co.,

56 Thomas St., New York



Copyright, 1901, by RIO CHEMICAL Co., N. Y.

AN OLD DOCTOR'S STUDY.

THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

Published Monthly.

\$1.50 Per Year, in Advance

D. Maclean, M. D., Editor.**F. C. Maclean, M. D., Bus. Mgr.**

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

D. Maclean, San Francisco.

M. H. Logan, San Francisco.

John Fearn, Oakland.

Geo. G. Gere, San Francisco.

J. B. Mitchell, San Francisco.

Geo. D. Rich, Sonoma.

Chas. Clark, San Francisco.

Frank G. Fay, Sacramento.

B. Stetson, Oakland.

L. A. Perce, Long Beach.

Ovid S. Laws, Los Angeles.

L. F. Herrick, Oakland.

J. A. Munk, Los Angeles.

P. F. Bullington, Oroville.

W. S. Mott, Salem, Ore.

F. T. Lamb, San Francisco.

W. A. Harvey, San Francisco.

B. Roswell Hubbard, Los Angeles.

Contributions are Solicited from all Physicians.

CONTRIBUTORS are entitled to ten extra copies which will be mailed direct from this office if addresses are furnished. Reprints of articles will be furnished at cost if order accompanies Mss. Cuts necessary to illustrate articles will be made gratis.

SUBSCRIBERS will please notify us if Journal is not received regularly.

Drop Us a Postal Card When You Move, Giving Old and New Address.

ADVERTISERS will please take notice that forms close on the 20th of each month and no matter can receive insertion after that date.

Let all communications be addressed and money orders be made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

1466 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Editorial.

The Board of Health at a recent meeting passed a resolution inviting each of the five Medical Colleges to appoint a consulting physician to the Alms House, whose privilege it will be to hold clinics for the benefit of students.

Dr. Kate E. MacRae of Chicago, who is a graduate of the California Medical College, class of 1888, has endowed a Scholarship in the College, to be known as the Alexander Mac Rae Scholarship, in memory of her late husband. The purpose of the endowment is to stimulate study, and to give free tuition for the fourth year, to the Junior Student giving the best attendance and passing the best examinations.

Dr. Alexander Mac Rae was one of the founders of the California Medical College, in 1878. He was a young man, but died a year after the establishment of the first course of lectures. To Dr. Mac Rae the Pacific Coast Eclectics are greatly indebted for the position they hold today. It was his push and energy that made it possible for the Eclectics of California to have a Medical College. The building that he spent time and money to complete, stands today in the City of Oakland as a monument to the earnestness of his purpose. We, of later date, disposed of the building, and removed to San Francisco. Yet the seed planted by him and his associates has fructified until we have become a power in the land. May the memory of Dr. Alexander Mac Rae be ever green in the minds of Pacific Coast Eclectics.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company is placing Hospital Cars on its line for the accommodation and segregation of tubercular invalids coming to New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. This is a commendable move. If the Railroad will only make provisions for these patients to be located in the arid districts where they would be isolated from the dense population of towns and cities, the scheme would be complete. Not much use in having separate cars if their destination is the the populous towns of New Mexico, Arizona, or Southern California. Isolation and outdoor living should be the rule.

On its introduction the following resolution was unanimously agreed upon by the Board of Directors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, and it was ordered that an official copy of the same be sent to the widow and that it be published in the current issue of the California Medical Journal.

Whereas, There has been removed from our midst an honored and faithful member, Dr. J. W. Hamilton, who was President of this Society and for many years a member of the Board of Examiners, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Society do hereby express our deepest sorrow and extend our sympathy to his bereaved family.

O. C. WELBOURN, M. D.,

President.

BEN. STETSON, M. D.,

Secretary.

Editorial Notes.

Dr. Carl Murray of Sacramento has moved to Fresno.

Dr. G. A. J. Scheuer is looking after Dr. Rich's practice in his absence.

J. P. Martin, M. D., is located at Yerington, Nevada, and is doing a flourishing business.

The American Medico-Psychological Association will hold its next meeting in St. Louis, May 30 to June 3, 1904.

Dr. S. H. Weitman has removed from Cottonwood to 1018 Washington St., Oakland.

Dr. H. Kloppe writes from Kerby, Oregon, that he is doing a flourishing business.

Dr. Rich of Sonoma is in Chicago taking post-graduate work. On his return he intends locating in San Francisco.

The Eclectic Medical College of New York celebrated the completion of their new building at 239 East 14th St., by a reception, on February 19th

Dr. A. J. Atkins is giving a very popular and well attended course of lectures at his offices in the Parrott Building. They are given twice a week, on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Dr. Horace Greeley Lamb, of Occidental, writes us that he is meeting with success beyond his anticipations. The doctor reads the Journal; that is all.

We desire to congratulate our Southern California confreres on the completion and opening of the new Deaconess

Hospital of Los Angeles. We wish them success and prosperity in their management.

Dr. H. Bosworth Crocker, who so successfully conducted the Journal for five years, is interested in the erection of a fine Sanatorium at Healdsburg. It is to contain forty rooms and to be equipped in the most thorough manner with all modern appliances.

Any good Eclectic M. D. wanting a good location east of the mountains write to Owl Drug Store, Ellensburg, Wash.

Dr. W. A. Harvey, our energetic representative on the Board of Health, though less than six feet tall, is a heavy weight. His blows count whenever struck. Our students at the City and County Hospital are reaping the benefits of his appointment, which is duly appreciated.

The Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., is now prepared to test clinical thermometers. Manufacturers can submit thermometers in any number, and if they conform to the standard, receive a certificate for each. Each thermometer is also marked for identification.

The Journal thanks Mayor Schmitz in behalf of the California Medical College and the Eclectic medical profession of this State, for appointing Professor W. A. Harvey as a member of the Board of Health. The right man in the right place. Our thanks, Mayor, is not lip service. It is from a deep feeling of gratitude for justice done

and services rendered. We will not forget, never forget.

The Irving Sanatorium has been successful from the day it swung its doors open for the reception of patients. The management, however, informs us that there is still one vacant room. The Sanatorium is patronized by all schools; is becoming more popular with each successive day. Send on your patients.

The County Society.

January 20, 1904.

The San Francisco County Society of Physicians and Surgeons held their regular meeting at the office of Dr. Gere.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 P. M. by President Schirman.

In the absence of the secretary, Will C. Bailey was appointed to act as secretary pro tem.

The committee on memorial resolutions for the late Dr. Hamilton made their report through Dr. Atkins, and submitted an engrossed copy of the memorial. The report was accepted, and the memorial ordered framed and to be presented to Mrs. Hamilton.

The feature of the evening was a practical demonstration of Hypnotism by Dr. Schirman. By the aid of four good subjects Dr. Schirman illustrated the power of mind over matter, and so instructed some of the members present that they were able to produce similar effects.

On motion of Dr. Forster a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Schirman for his lecture.

Dr. N. B. Childs was announced as the speaker for the meeting of February 3. His subject will be "Subcutaneous Hemorrhage."

A. B. NELSON, M. D.

WILL C. BAILEY,

Secretary pro tem.

The State Society.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California will be held at Los Angeles on the 24, 25 and 26 of May next.

Members are earnestly solicited to contribute papers for the different sections. The title of subjects should be in the hands of the secretary, B. Stetson, M. D., previous to April 25, so that the program may be printed and issued in the May number of the Journal.

We hope those appointed on the different sections will make it a personal matter to secure such papers as will be creditable to the society.

The following is the program :

SECTION I.—Practice of Medicine—President, P. F. Bullington, M. D., Oroville; secretary, E. R. Harvey, M. D., Long Beach.

SECTION II.—Materia Medica—President, John Fearn, M. D., Oakland; secretary, J. B. Sands, M. D., Ocean Park.

SECTION III.—Surgery—President, B. Roswell Hubbard, M. D., Los Angeles; secretary, George G. Gere, M. D., San Francisco.

SECTION IV.—Obstetrics—President, W. C. Shipley, M. D., Alameda; secretary, Hanna Scott Turner, M. D., Pomona.

SECTION V.—Gynecology—President,

W. A. Harvey, M. D., San Francisco; secretary, Henrietta C. Dorman, M. D., San Bernardino.

SECTION VI.—Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology—President, J. C. Solomon, M. D., Los Angeles; secretary, F. Cornwall, M. D., San Francisco.

SECTION VII.—Electro-Therapeutics—President, F. G. Fay, M. D., Sacramento; secretary, A. O. Conrad, M. D., Los Angeles.

The National.

The National Eclectic Medical Association will hold its thirty-fourth annual convention at St. Louis, Missouri, June 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1904.

THE NEED FOR ORGANIZATION.—Never in the history of our school has Eclecticism wielded the influence in the medical world that she does today, and never before have her opportunities been so great, nor her need of organization so urgent as at the present time.

The depressing effects of the coal tar products, the uncertainty of serum therapy, the failure of glandular extracts, and the large mortality in pneumonia are opening the eyes of a great many medical men to the fallacy of modern medication, and many are beginning to study our methods and remedies. The times are propitious for a great forward movement. If the thousands of our physicians would ally themselves with their State and National associations there would be such an impetus given to the cause as would be inestimable.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.—The eyes of the whole civilized world will be

turned to St. Louis this year, in contemplation of the most stupendous and magnificent World's Fair ever held. The Fair occupies 1240 acres, or nearly twice that embraced by the Columbian Fair at Chicago. Fifty million dollars will have been spent when the Fair opens its gates in April, and the "Ivory City" will be the marvel of the world. Every Eclectic in the United States should be there.

HEADQUARTERS.—The Association has made a contract with the Epworth Hotel Company to entertain 300 or more at \$1 per day, European plan, two in a room, separate beds if desired, or if but one in a room, \$2 per day. We have reserved 135 rooms on the second floor.

Our Association will be held in the Convention hall of the hotel, which seats 600 people.

To secure these rates the Association deposited \$100 with the Hotel Company. If the required 300 are entertained, the Convention hall and committee rooms are furnished free, but if the number falls below 300, the Association is to pay \$15 for the hall and committee rooms the first day (all day session), and \$10 per day for each of the half day sessions. If the 300 are present, we get a rebate of the \$100 deposit. If less than 300 are present, the balance of the \$100, after deducting the price of the hall and committee rooms (\$55), will be refunded. In order that we may know definitely how many will be present, I would urge every one who expects to attend to notify Dr. H. H. Helbing, No. 4235 Belle Place, St. Louis, by card how

many will be in his party. These cards will be filed in the order received. If by April or May we find that we are not going to reach the 300, we can have friends join our party and thus secure the rates. To save the Association the \$100 deposited it is necessary, therefore, to have 300 present. Parties desiring to remain in St. Louis longer than convention week, can remain at Hotel Epworth at the same rates, provided they notify the Hotel Company some time in advance of the meeting.

HOTEL EPWORTH.—It is the only safe, permanent brick hotel within easy walking distance of the World's Fair grounds. All other hotels in process of erection are of cheap frame and staff construction.

It is beautifully located three blocks north of the Fair grounds on the corner of Melville and Rosedale Place (which is a continuation of Washington Avenue), on the highest point of land adjacent to the Fair, sixty feet higher than the principal palaces of the Exposition, giving a grand bird's eye view of the Fair and great City of St. Louis, within five minutes' walk of the Administration and Convention entrances on the north side.

All points of interest in and about St. Louis are easily reached by the splendid transportation facilities radiating from Hotel Epworth. Five cent fares to all points. It is easily accessible by electric and steam lines from the Union Station and down town points.

All conveniences of a first class modern hotel. All rooms outside, light, airy, comfortable, well furnished; iron beds with springs, high grade mat-

tresses, feather pillows, etc., etc.; electric lights, steam heat (for fall months); pure filtered water (from the Missouri River), baths on every floor; rooms with private baths can be furnished; barber shop, laundry, news and book stand, apothecary, resident physician, telegraph and telephone service (long and short distance).

Dining room on ground floor. Meals served a la carte; prices guaranteed reasonable; service the best. Box lunches may be obtained to carry into the grounds.

Roof garden, 21,000 square feet of floor space, canopied and brilliantly lighted at night. Ideal place for gatherings, services, etc. Perfect view of pyrotechnic display on grounds. Cool, restful, quiet. Assembly room on ground floor, 600 seats, committee rooms attached available for Sunday and week day services, meetings, etc., etc. The character of Hotel Epworth and its guests makes it an ideal World's Fair home for ladies without escort.

TIME OF MEETING.—The Executive Committee decided to hold the meeting one week earlier than usual this year, the week of Tuesday, June the 14th, as the weather in St. Louis after the middle of June is generally very hot.

Realizing that the World's Fair attractions will be irresistible, the Executive Committee deemed it the part of wisdom to hold only half day sessions after the opening day, and continue the meetings the remainder of the week. By this plan the members of the Association can visit the Fair every afternoon and evening if they so desire.

The first day, Tuesday, will be an all day session, the Association adjourning at 12:30 or 1:00 P. M. the remaining days of the week.

R. L. THOMAS, M. D.,

President.

792 E. McMillen Street,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M. D.,

Secretary.

100 State Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

Treasury Department

Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Washington D C., Feb. 16, 1904.

A board of officers will be convened to meet at the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Service, 3 B Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., Monday, April 4, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining candidates for admission to the grade of assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine Hospital service.

Candidates must be between twenty-two and thirty years of age, graduates of a reputable medical college, and must furnish testimonials from responsible persons as to their professional and moral character.

The following is the usual order of examinations: 1. Physical. 2. Oral. 3. Written. 4. Clinical.

In addition to the physical examination, candidates are required to certify that they believe themselves free from any ailment which would disqualify them for service in any climate.

The examinations are chiefly in writing, and begin with a short autobiog-

raphy of the candidate. The remainder of the written exercise consists in examination on the various branches of medicine, surgery, and hygiene.

The oral examination includes subjects of preliminary education, history, literature, and natural sciences.

The clinical examination is conducted at a hospital, and, when practicable, candidates are required to perform surgical operations on a cadaver.

Successful candidates will be numbered according to their attainments on examination, and will be commissioned in the same order as vacancies occur.

Upon appointment the young officers are, as a rule, first assigned to duty at one of the large marine hospitals, as at Boston, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, or San Francisco.

After five years' service, assistant surgeons are entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon.

Promotion to the grade of surgeon is made according to seniority, and after due examination as vacancies occur in that grade.

Assistant surgeons receive \$1600; passed assistant surgeons, \$2000; and surgeons, \$2500 a year. When quarters are not provided, commutation at the rate of thirty, forty, and fifty dollars a month, according to grade, is allowed.

All grades above that of assistant surgeon receive longevity pay, ten per centum in addition to the regular salary for every five years' service up to forty per centum after twenty year's service.

The tenure of office is permanent. Officers traveling under orders are allowed actual expenses.

For further information, or for invitation to appear before the board of examiners, address

SURGEON-GENERAL,
Public Health and Marine Hospital
Service, Washington, D. C.

Reviews and Extracts.

Mineral Water Sermonettes.

I

"Ignorance gives a sort of eternity to prejudice and perpetuity to error."
—*Robert Hall.*

The American medical man is exceedingly slow in appreciating the advantages to his therapy offered by our great variety of mineral waters. The American laymen, on the other hand, is being firmly impressed that he may be relieved of many of his bodily ills, pleasantly and speedily, by using these mineral waters. (That is why the mineral springs are prospering and will continue to prosper whether they are commended by physicians or not.)

The layman may be accused of accepting these mineral waters because he knows nothing about them. It is doubtless equally true that our medical men decline to accept the waters for the same reason.

To our way of thinking, the layman accepts the mineral waters because he has had quite convincing evidence of their efficiency which is attested by many of his intelligent friends. The

doctor declines to accept the waters—well, heaven only knows why!

There is no doubt whatever but that the American people are year after year becoming more interested in mineral waters, and thousands are now making their annual pilgrimages to the springs where there were but hundreds a few years ago. Our "pooh! poohs!" and "tut! tuts!" can not stem this ever-increasing tide. There is no use in our trying. The layman has learned the benefits to be derived from many of our waters, and he appreciates that he may regain health at the springs with more comfort than in any other way. This is a day of "elegant therapeutics" and our patients will no longer tolerate the "nauseous mass" when they learn that the sugar-coated pill will accomplish the same results.

So the layman goes to the mineral springs and is generally benefited. He prefers to go with his doctor's approval; but he will go, if needs be, without it. We may argue the absurdity of the use of mineral waters, but the practical layman of to-day judges the pudding by the eating and his sound experience may have taught him the absurdity of our own arguments. We may tell him of cases in which the mineral waters have failed to accomplish results and he will refer us to our own case history books to remind us of the uncertainty of all therapeutic procedure.

Argue as we will, ignore as we choose, the American people are becoming imbued with the belief that mineral waters have to offer them

many benefits, and this belief is increasing constantly. The United States, by its natural resources and the popular interest in the matter, is destined to become one of the greatest if not the very greatest nations of mineral waters and mineral water users in the world. This should all come about through the agency and under the patronage of the American medical profession, and the profession would gain thereby. Will this be the case, or will our patients wander away from us to use the mineral waters in a haphazard way, with just enough good results to keep them convinced that our attitude against mineral waters is both bigoted and wrong?

We complain in our virtuous way that the mineral springs are, many of them, conducted and advertised like patent medicine lines. There is some truth in this, perhaps. Our mineral springs are not getting the proper intelligent medical supervision, and yet they are giving ample results to convince intelligent people that they have great virtues. It will not soil our delicate hands to rescue our valuable springs from this objectionable condition. Certainly we should not be deprived of these excellent therapeutic forces on account of some ethical prejudice. The mineral springs of the country need us, but not a whit more than we need them.

No intelligent physician can deny the efficiency of mineral waters. His appreciation of the value of these waters is usually in direct ratio to his knowledge of the subject. European

therapists, in whose footsteps in other lines we delight to tread, are firm believers in mineral waters. Doctors and educated laymen since the days of Hippocrates have not all been fools or victims of delusions.

We do not believe in mineral waters or we do not use them in our practices because we know so little about them. If we knew so little about opium or strychnia we would not use them either. Confidentially, our apathy in crounotherapy is merely an evidence of our lamentable ignorance on the subject—merely an evidence, in fact, of one point in which we are deficient in the education of the fully equipped therapist.

You can get along without knowing anything of mineral springs. We once got along without knowing of ether, antiseptics, or vaccination. We didn't miss because we did not know what we missed. We can get along without mineral waters. It is possible that, with mineral waters, some of our patients may find that they can get along without us.

ALETRIS CORDIAL RIO is an emmenagogue, not abortifacient. It cures congestion of the uterus and ovaries, and favors the occurrence of the menstrual discharge. It is also especially appropriate when the amenorrhea depends upon the anæmia. It regulates menstruation, and is useful in all the derangements of menstruation, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, and metrorrhagia, provided these disturbances be idiopathic. By curing menstrual disease, a common cause of ster-

ility, it will also cure the sterility. It is also recommended in erosions of the cervix and vulvar eczema.

Received sample of Ecthol, and have used same on a bad case of follicular tonsilitis, with a complete cure in twelve hours. This is certainly remarkable, and am very much pleased with it. At present am using it on a leg ulcer with remarkable results, and I can heartily recommend it to the profession.

H. B. HANNON, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.

Sanmetto Incomparable with Any Other Known Remedy for Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Sanmetto is not new to me. The fact is, I have prescribed many gallons of it in the past eight years. I have never taken a dose of it myself, but suddenly feeling a need for it, I have ordered a bottle of it to take myself. Now, as to the value of Sanmetto, it has never failed to produce beneficial results in my hands, and as a tonic and vitalizer to the genito-urinary organs it is not only unequaled, but incomparably better than any other known remedy.

J. W. MITCHELL, M. D.

Harrisburg, Ill.

"In acknowledging the receipt of your sample of Hagee's Cordial I would say it seems to me you wish to present to us an old friend gotten up in new dress with such good results that patients fail to recognize the dreaded cod liver oil which they never could take before. I have been prescribing Hagee's Cordial with so much regularity since using the sample that it

strikes me it must have made a very good impression on first acquaintance."

NELLIE B. HAMPTON, M. D.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE COUGH-SEQUELA OF LA GRIPPE.

Dr. John McCarthy of Briggs, Texas (Louisville Medical College), in giving his personal experience with this condition, writes as follows: "Ten years ago I had la grippe severely and every winter since my cough has been almost intolerable. During January, 1902, I received a sample of Antikamnia & Heroin Tablets, and began taking them for my cough, which had distressed me all winter, and, as they gave me prompt relief, I ordered an ounce box, which I have since taken with continued good results. Last fall I again ordered a supply of Antikamnia & Heroin Tablets, and I have taken them regularly all winter and have coughed but very little. I take one tablet every three or four hours, and they not only stop the cough, but make expectoration easy and satisfactory."

For the Pain of Cancer of the Stomach.

The New York *Medical Journal* quotes Robin as advising the following mixture for controlling the pain of gastric carcinoma:

Cocaine hydrochlorate.... $\frac{3}{4}$ grain

Codeine..... $\frac{3}{4}$ grain

Lime water.....5 ounces

A teaspoonful to be taken every hour until relief is obtained.

Medical News, New York.—Iron preparations spring up like mushrooms in a night. The one backed by clinical evidence in hospital practice is the old stand-by, Gude's Pepto-Mangan, which is the standard of known worth and which gives positive results. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is the standard.

Book Notes.

ALL BOOKS reviewed in these columns may be examined by prospective purchasers, at the JOURNAL Editorial rooms from 10 to 12 daily, within thirty days of the appearance of the review. We invite students to examine these publications. Publishers will please notify us of the net price of all books.

The Worth of Words.—By Dr. Ralcy Husted Bell, has rapidly passed through two editions and is now in the third, which has been carefully enlarged and revised by the author. The success of this book was widely predicted by the press last year, and is justified by Dr. Bell's scholarly work. He has treated the subject in a new and simple manner and after his own peculiar style, which is never dry or wearisome. For it is touched, here and there, with glowing humor, deft strokes of sarcasm, and lighted with flashes of wit; all of which sustains interest in a subject usually too heavy for enjoyable reading. The book will be found useful to all who would speak and write good English: the editor, lawyer, doctor, man of affairs, student in art or science or devotee of fashionable society. The arrangement of subject matter in pithy paragraphs of alphabetical sequence, and with marginal notes, makes it very handy as a ready reference book.

Dr. Bell is well known as a poet in literary circles, and stands high in the profession of medicine as a writer and editor, while as a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and member of other scientific associations he is equally well known.

The Worth of Words is printed in clear type; contains 336 pages. The Library edition is bound in cloth, brown and gold, with gilt top and cut pages. Price, \$1.25 postpaid; School edition, 75 cents postpaid.

P. S.—This book is especially valuable to teachers and pupils.

Hinds & Noble, publishers, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.

Fischer—Infant Feeding in Its Relation to Health and Disease.—A Modern Book on All Methods of Feeding. For Students, Practitioners and Nurses. By Louis Fischer, M. D., Visiting Physician to the Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals of New York City; Attending Physician to the Children's Service of the New York German Poliklinik; Former Instructor in Diseases of Children at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicines, etc. Third Edition, Thoroughly Revised and Largely Rewritten. Containing 54 Illustrations, with 24 Charts and Tables, Mostly Original. 357 pages, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Neatly bound in Extra Cloth. Price, \$1.50 net.

F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This book met with such a cordial reception on its first appearance that

this, the third edition, can not fail to meet with even greater appreciation. It is certainly a most complete treatise on the subject, dealing with infant feeding under all possible conditions. New chapters have been added on Milk Idiosyncrasies, Buttermilk Feeding, Scurvy, Cleft Palate. Changes have been made for the benefit of the general practitioner in regard to working formulas. In fact, the physician may refer to this book with the certainty that he can find the approved methods of dealing with his most perplexing cases.

The Year Book of Surgery. Vol. II. of the New Series has been issued by the Year Book Publishers, 40 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Price, \$1.50; price of series, 10 vols., \$7.50.

This is the largest of the series of year books, and is admirable in every way. Especially interesting are the articles on nerve suturing and repair of the spinal cord. It is to be noted that operations on the heart are increasing in frequency and that favorable results are obtained.

Articles on the surgery of the stomach and of the prostate have been reproduced, in which the whole field has been reviewed and the literature and results brought down to date. There is also an increasing recognition of the value of masterly inactivity in the after treatment of many cases.

It will pay any physician to become a subscriber to the series.

Instantaneous Arbitrator; Howe's Handbook of Parliamentary Usage.—The unique features of this new handbook

UNIV OF CALIF
MEDICAL SCHOOL

is an ingenious visual arrangement of the whole subject matter of practical parliamentary law in such order that when the book is opened in the middle the chairman, the speaker, the member who next has the floor, or anyone else, has before his eyes a complete summary of every rule needed in the conduct of any business meeting.

With the book opened in the middle every leaf, from the top downwards, is trimmed shorter than the next leaf, so that the titles (motions) on twenty-six pages are visible at one glance. Each of these pages is instantly reached by simply lifting the title with the index finger of either hand. This brings to view all the views, exceptions and quotations bearing on the particular motion under consideration. The surprising practicality of this arrangement and of the system of cross reference used can be fully appreciated only by actual inspection of the book itself. Get one for the next meeting of your medical society.

Hinds & Noble, publishers, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth Street, New York City.

The Advertiser's Handy Guide, Vol. XVI., has just been issued by the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, whose reputation in the advertising field is world wide. It is a standard work of reference, indispensable to advertisers large and small, and as important to the buyer of space as a "price current" is to a buyer of goods. If any evidence were needed that this work has permanently taken the lead in its class it will be found in the fact that the Lyman D. Morse Advertising

Agency has received a very large number of commendatory letters from the leading advertisers in both the United States and Europe.

Not the least of its important features is its condensed form. It may be carried with ease in the pocket, and as such commends itself to every traveling salesman, who contracts for advertising in the towns along his route. Its up-to-date character is shown by the addition of a list of publications in Cuba, West Indies, Mexico, Central America and South America. In addition to this and the general list of daily and weekly newspapers are special lists of class publications, grouped under the following heads: Magazines, Medical Journals, Agricultural and Religious papers and those in foreign languages.

It may be obtained from the publishers, Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, 38 Park Row, New York, on receipt of the price, \$2.

The Practical Care of the Baby.—By Theron Wendell Kilmer, M. D. Associate Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York School of Clinical Medicine; Assistant Physician to the Out Patient Department of the Babies' Hospital, New York; Attending Physician to the Children's Department of the West Side German Dispensary, New York. 12mo. Pages, xiv.-158, with 68 illustrations. Extra Cloth, \$1 net, delivered.

F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

This is a valuable little work, profusely illustrated, and giving specific directions for the care of the baby from birth and during early infancy. Both doctor and nurse can profit from its careful study.

T



THE FAMILY LAXATIVE

THE IDEAL safe family laxative, known as SYRUP OF FIGS, is a product of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., and derives its laxative principles from senna, made pleasant to the taste and more acceptable to the stomach, by being combined with pleasant aromatic syrups and the juice of figs. It is recommended by many of the most eminent physicians, and used by millions of families with entire satisfaction. It has gained its great reputation with the medical profession by reason of the acknowledged skill and care exercised by the California Fig Syrup Co. in securing the laxative principles of the senna by an original method of its own, and presenting them in the best and most convenient form. The California Fig Syrup Co. has special facilities for commanding the choicest qualities of Alexandria senna, and its chemists devote their entire attention to the manufacture of the one product. The name—**Syrup of Figs**—means to the medical profession “the family laxative, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.,” and the name of the company is a guarantee of the excellence of its product. Informed of the above facts, the careful physician will know how to prevent the dispensing of worthless imitations when he recommends or prescribes the original and genuine—**SYRUP OF FIGS**. It is well known to physicians that SYRUP OF FIGS is a **simple, safe and reliable** laxative, which does not irritate or debilitate the organs on which it acts, and, being pleasant to the taste, it is especially adapted to ladies and children, although generally applicable in all cases. Special investigation of the profession invited.

SYRUP OF FIGS



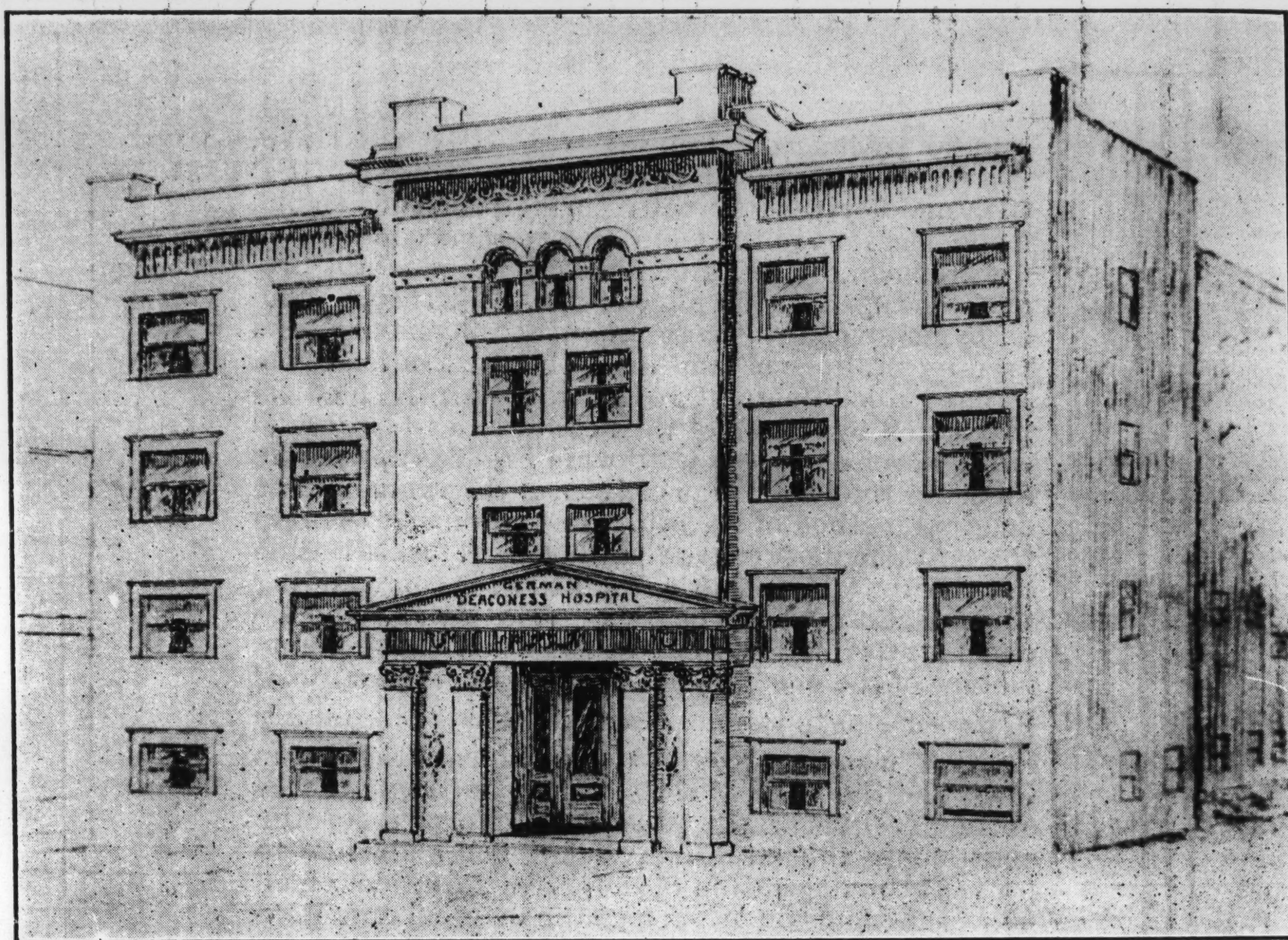
Is never sold in bulk. It retails at fifty cents per bottle, and the name—SYRUP OF FIGS—as well as the name of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., is printed on the wrappers and labels of every bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW GERMAN DEACONESS HOSPITAL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

447 S OLIVE STREET



This hospital is pleasantly situated in a healthful location on the hillside adjacent to Central Park. It is only five blocks from the business center of the City, and the street car facilities are the best.

Both medical and surgical cases will be given every attention.

In construction and equipment this hospital will be absolutely first-class, especial attention being given to asepsis. It will have superior operating facilities. Each suite of operating rooms will be furnished with the latest pattern of sterilizing and operating fixtures and instruments. One operating room will be reserved for aseptic cases.

The charges will be moderate. Luxurious rooms will be furnished for those who wish such accommodations. Efficient graduate nurses will be constantly in attendance.

The building will be ready for occupancy about November 1st.

For further information, address REV. O. WILKE, Superintendent of Hospital, or,

DR. O. C. WELBOURN, Medical Director,

Room 303 Grant Building.

THE STAFF OF THE German Deaconess Hospital

J. A. MUNK, M. D.	203 Grant Bldg., Los Angeles
<i>GYNECOLOGY.</i>	
M. BLANCH BOLTON, M. D.	San Pedro
<i>CONSULTANT ON GYNECOLOGY.</i>	
O. C. WELBOURN, M. D.	303 Grant Bldg., Los Angeles
<i>OPERATIVE GYNECOLOGY.</i>	
H. C. DORMAN, M. D.	San Bernardino
<i>CONSULTANT ON OPERATIVE GYNECOLOGY.</i>	
HANNA SCOTT TURNER, M. D.	Pomona
<i>OBSTETRICS.</i>	
B. ROSWELL HUBBARD, M. D.	316½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles
<i>GENERAL AND ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY.</i>	
EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D.	Pasadena
<i>CONSULTANT ON SURGERY.</i>	
D. W. REES, M. D.	Needles
<i>CONSULTANT ON SURGERY.</i>	
J. C. SOLOMON, M. D.	270 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles
<i>OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY.</i>	
J. C. BAINBRIDGE, M. D.	Santa Barbara
<i>CONSULTANT ON OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY.</i>	
H. FORD SCUDDER, M. D.	Palm Springs
<i>CONSULTANT ON OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND LARYNGOLOGY.</i>	
A. O. CONRAD, M. D.	454 S. Spring St., Los Angeles
<i>ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS AND ANÆSTHETICS.</i>	
J. B. SANDS, M. D.	Ocean Park
<i>NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.</i>	
W. L. BROWN, M. D.	S. W. Cor. Adams and Central Ave., Los Angeles
<i>SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS.</i>	
L. A. PERCE, M. D.	Long Beach
<i>BACTERIOLOGY AND CONTAGION.</i>	
C. P. V. WATSON, M. D.	2652 W. Pico St., Los Angeles
<i>FEVERS.</i>	
W. P. FERGUSON, M. D.	Santa Ana
<i>CONSULTANT ON FEVERS.</i>	
A. J. CRANCE, M. D.	26 E. Colorado St., Pasadena
<i>DERMATOLOGY.</i>	
O. S. LAWS, M. D.	184 N. Daly St., Los Angeles
<i>CONSULTANT ON DERMATOLOGY.</i>	
O. C. DARLING, M. D.	Riverside
<i>GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.</i>	
Q. A. R. HOLTON, M. D.	Whittier
<i>CONSULTANT ON GENITO URINARY DISEASES.</i>	
E. R. HARVEY, M. D.	Long Beach
<i>PEDIATRICS.</i>	
J. H. CRAWFORD, M. D.	Santa Monica
<i>CONSULTANT ON PEDIATRICS.</i>	
W. BYRD SCUDDER, M. D.	Palm Springs
<i>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.</i>	

DOCTORS
SHOULD ALL TAKE A COURSE IN
CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY

IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

Easy, Simple, Complete, Practical, Cheap, Quick, and by mail.

STUDENTS

will find it of great value before attending lectures. Do you want to be a Qualified and Practical Druggist as well as a physician?

SAMPLE LECTURES FREE.

👉 Our Graduates can Pass any Pharmacy Board. 👈

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST INSTITUTE. 120 Fulton St., New York

SURGICAL :: INSTRUMENTS



SUPPLIES,
SATCHELS,
MEDICINE CASES,
POCKET CASES,

And a General Line of SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

GYNAECOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS A SPECIALTY

Sole Agent for the ALLISON OPERATING TABLES.

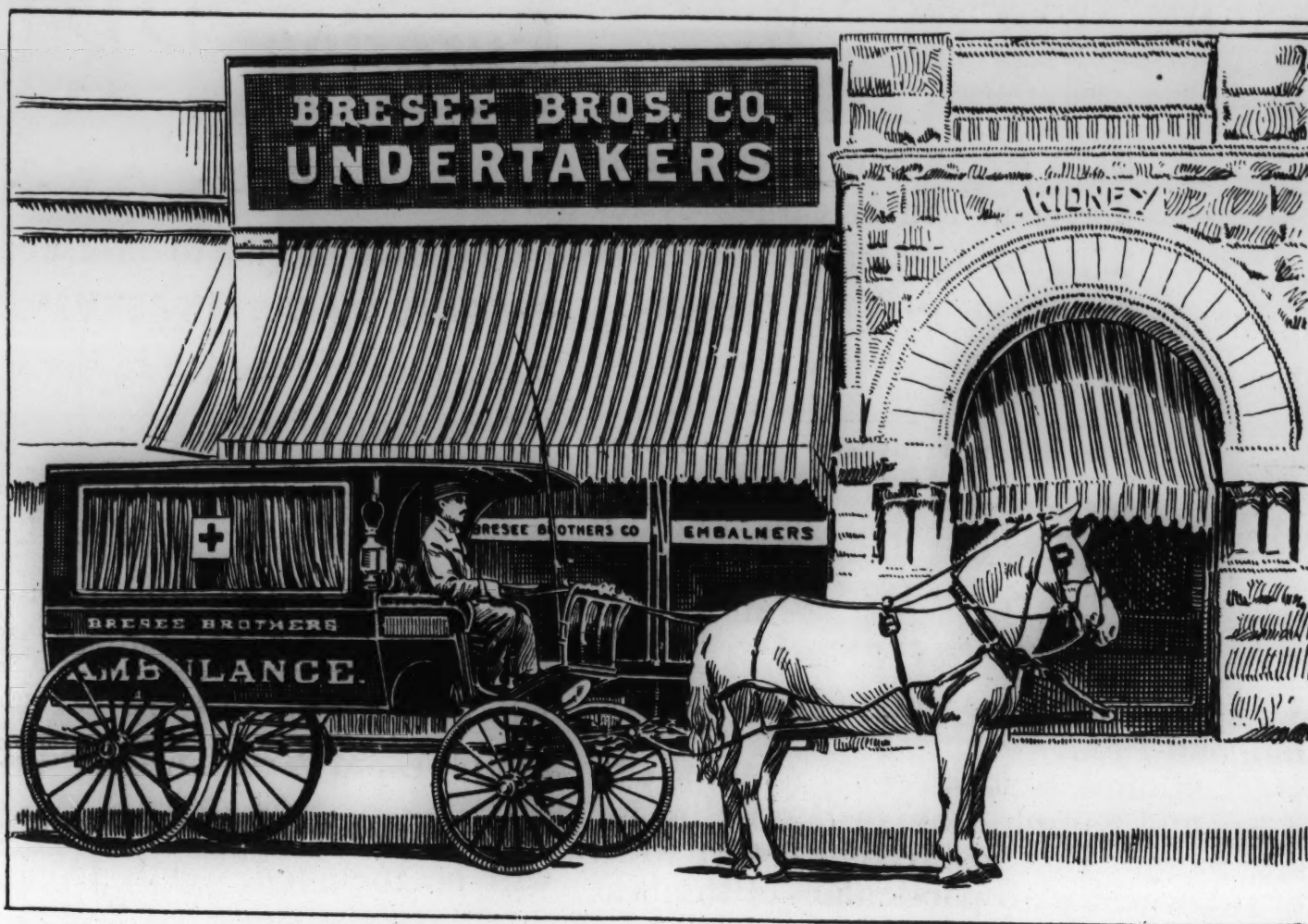
N. W. MALLERY, Rooms 111 and 112 Crocker Building
(610 MARKET STREET)

Tel. Main 612

San Francisco, Cal.

TEL. MAIN 243
HOME 243

Private Ambulanc



BRESEE BROTHERS Co.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
BROADWAY AND SIXTH STREET

LADY UNDERTAKER.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE AND INTEREST
TO EVERY MEDICAL MAN.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION FOUR SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

NOW OCCUPIES A PROMINENT PLACE IN THE FRONT RANK OF
MEDICAL JOURNALS IN INDIA. THE ARTICLES ARE SHORT,
POINTED AND PRACTICAL, ESPECIALLY SUITED TO
THE BUSY DOCTOR.

Best medium for the announcement of books, instruments, and phar-
maceutical specialties and other articles generally required
by the profession.

LOWEST NET ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
1 page	£2 10s.	£6 18s.	£12 8s.	£24
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	£1 10s.	£3 16s.	£ 6 18s.	£12 8s.
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	14s.	£2	£ 3 16s.	£ 7 4s.
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	8s.	£1 2s.	£ 2	£ 3 12s.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address—

MANAGER,
"PRACTICAL MEDICINE,"
Egerton Street, **DELHI**, INDIA.

AGENTS A GOOD INCOME WANTED CAN BE SECURED

by an
English
Manufacturer
for the
New Diamond
Gold Pen

Whole or spare time—Male or female.

Good wages and constant employment can be earned by intelligent agents.

The New Diamond Gold Pen superior to the best Gold Nibs cost ONE TENTH only. Points finished like Diamond Shape.

One Nib will last for many Months

everywhere.

Advantages of the new Diamond Pen: Beautiful touch—glide smoothly over the paper—make writing a pleasure—improve in use—durable—non-corrodible—one nib will last longer than grosses of steel nibs.

Every man, woman, or child should use the new Diamond Pen.

To start at once send 40 cents (stamps will do) for Agents' Sample Box, or one Dollar for large size Sample Box post free by return to all parts of the world with particulars of the best paying agency.

**STANDARD CORPORATION,
DIAMOND PEN WORKS,
49 Newgate Street, London, E.C.
ENGLAND.**

Postage for letter, 5 cents.

Surprise PRIZES

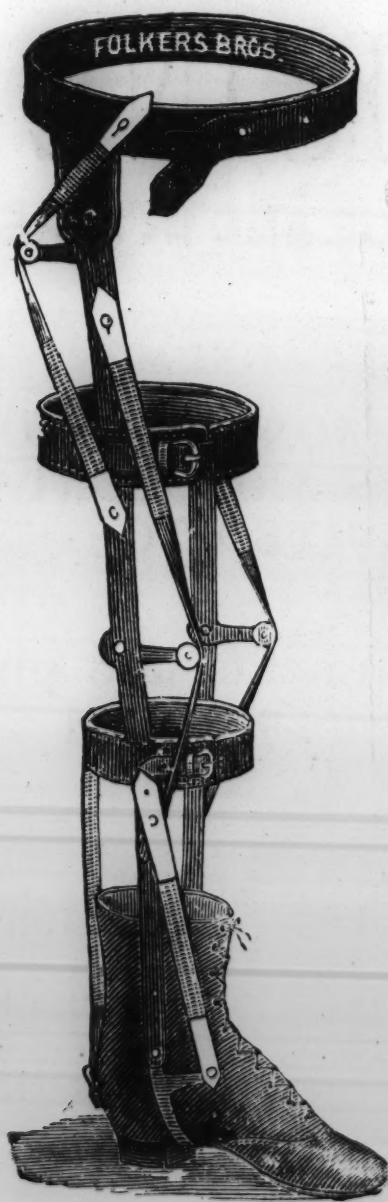
GIVEN AWAY

to get the people to talk about **BIXLER'S PHYSICAL TRAINING IN PENMANSHIP**, the best method of instruction in the world—Saves 90 per cent. of time, etc.

Merit Prizes, Surprise Prizes, Prize Prizes, Sure Prizes, Big Prizes, Little Prizes, Contingent Prizes and other Prizes for little folks and big folks. Send 10c for **BUSINESS PENMAN**, 12 Writing Mottoes, sample rapid Writing, skilled Bird Flourish and full particulars. (One Surprise Prize will be included, worth from 10c to a \$1., and a \$10 Prize Prize goes with each 100th 10c order—conditional.)

Prof. G. BIXLER,

97 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.



TELEPHONE BUSH 431.

G. A. W. FOLKERS

SUCCESSOR TO

J. H. A. FOLKERS AND BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Static Machines & X-Ray Apparatus

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUSSES and APPARATUS for DEFORMITIES, Etc.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and BELTS

LADY ATTENDANT FOR LADIES.

809 MARKET STREET, (Room 4, Flood Building.)

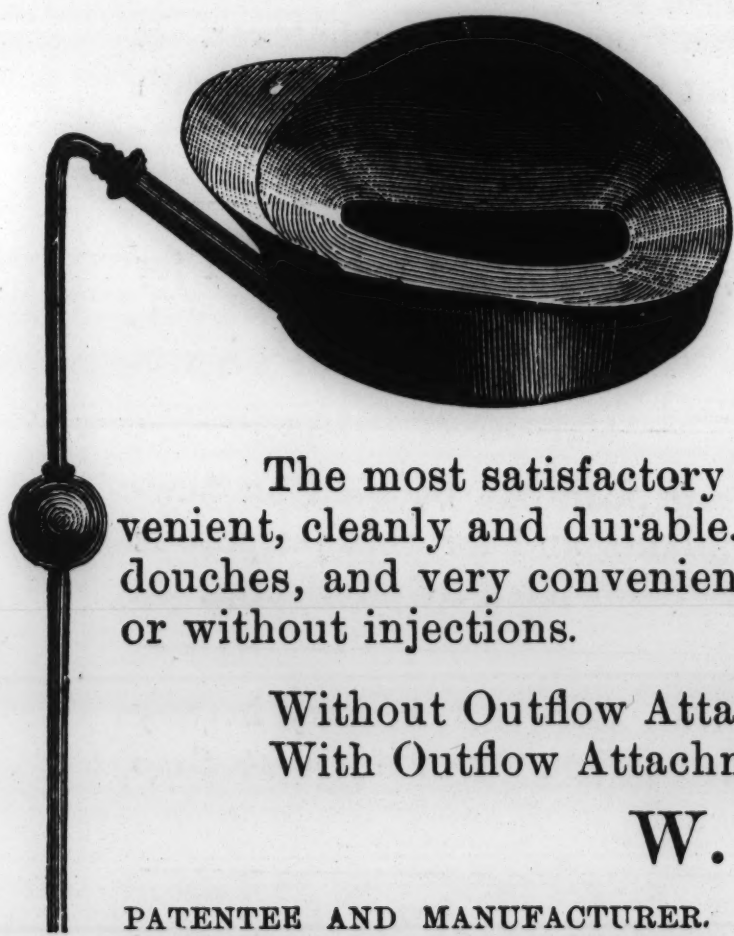
SAN FRANCISCO.

PASSIFLORA

A Physician of 30 years' experience says: I have used DANIEL'S CONCT. TINCT. PASSIFLORA INCARNATA to Quiet Nervousness, Insomnia, and in Convalescence after Typhoid Fever. I have also given it to Women suffering from Endometritis and Irritation from Ovarian Trouble. In cases of Insomnia due to alcoholic excess, I find it induces normal sleep, and where a calmative is needed PASSIFLORA is excellent.

*Write for Literature
Sample Supplied, Physician
Paying Express Charges*

Laboratory of
John B. Daniel, Atlanta, Ga.



SEARBY'S HOSPITAL BED PAN (U. S. Patent.)

The most satisfactory Bed Pan in use. It is light, capacious, convenient, cleanly and durable. It is especially adapted to copious vaginal douches, and very convenient for receiving rectal discharges, either with or without injections.

Without Outflow Attachment
With Outflow Attachment

\$2.50.
\$3.50.

W. M. SEARBY,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER.

400 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

PAPER

This JOURNAL is printed on our "ALBION BOOK."

We carry a full stock of all kinds. **Powder Papers** a specialty. Samples and quotations promptly given.....

BONESTELL & CO., 401-403 Sansome St., 500-508 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

Concerning Soaps.

Poor soaps are dirty.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> is clean.
Dirty soaps are conducive to disease.	A clean soap is as necessary to health as is clean clothing or clean food.
Poor soaps are scented This is necessary to cover filth in the stock.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> is not scented. Its slight fragrance is due to pure asepsin.
Scented soaps leave their odor on the skin.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> leaves no scent whatever.
The adhering odor of scented soap after bathing suggests that the foreign substance is necessary to cover a body odor.	Persons using <i>Asepsin Soap</i> escape this reflection.
Soaps that leave their own odor contaminate the skin. A soap smell is impurity and impurity is dirt.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> leaves the skin clean and free from any odor whatever. It does not replace one form of dirt with another.
Poor soap becomes rancid and irritating. Scent will not prevent rancidity.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> keeps unchanged for years.
Rancid soaps should not be used at all, much less on the skin of children.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> can be used on newborn infants and for this purpose is highly commended by physicians.
A dirty soap may add a dangerous impurity or carry disease.	A clean soap is necessary in any skin medication. As such <i>Asepsin Soap</i> is rational.
Impure soaps should not be used at all. They are dangerous in skin diseases or in surgery.	<i>Asepsin Soap</i> has an enviable reputation, thousands of physicians recommend it as a Toilet Soap; as a medicinal soap; in cutaneous diseases; in surgery; in gynaecology.

PRICE.—*Asepsin Soap* is sold by dealers at 15 cents a cake (three cakes in a box), \$1.40 a dozen package. It is carried by all Wholesale Druggists and by all our agents.

LLOYD BROTHERS, Cincinnati, O.



The only Emulsion of Olive Oil on the Market.

A STEP FORWARD!

Clean, palatable, miscible in any vehicle, can be digested by the weakest stomach.

Given in connection with iodide of lime is far superior to the heavy, indigestible Cod Liver and Petroleum Oils and Emulsions,

Prepared from our own Olives by improved process without crushing the pit.

A. V. STUART CO.

GROWERS & MANUFACTURERS
San Jose, Cal.

ADVENTURERS WILL NOT PERSIST IN ANNOYING

Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

who are protected against suits for alleged MALPRACTICE by a policy in
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

THIS company will defend its clients against any such proceedings at its own cost, and if damages are awarded will pay same up to Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars for injuries suffered by one person, or Five Thousand for injuries suffered by more than one person for a premium of Ten Dollars a year. Insurance for double above amounts at same ratio.

Agents in all considerable towns.

Special forms of Accident and Health Insurance for Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists.

SANMETTO FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto in a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle.

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN
PROSTATIC TROUBLES OF OLD MEN—IRRITABLE BLADDER—
CYSTITIS—URETHRITIS—PRE-SENILITY.

DOSE:—One Teaspoonful Four Times a Day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.

\$2500 TO \$10,000 YEARLY

WE MAKE OUR GOODS IN OUR OWN PLANT



Nine years ago my capital was \$25. To-day we do not owe \$1 and have more money invested than any three of the largest concerns in the U. S. or Canada in this line. Why is it? Our goods are right, Prices O.K. We guarantee everything. We save the doctor over half on everything he buys. We make thousands of articles, and sell to the doctor at the same price small makers sell to the small instrument dealers. Have made over 2900 Static and X-Ray Machines, 23 now in San Francisco and Oakland, 211 in use in the state of Illinois.

Have fitted up over 2500 doctor's offices at an expense of from \$350 to \$3000. Our sales this year will go over One Million and a Half Dollars. You cannot afford to fit up an office unless you first consult us.

\$500 will make you from \$2500 to \$10,000 yearly. \$50 will fit you up to treat Diseases of Women and Rectal Troubles by the Latest Methods. Would you invest \$50 if you could get your money back if it did not increase your practice over \$1,000 yearly over and above what you make now? Ask any questions and write me personally and I will take the matter up with you and show you how you can increase your income. See next page.

FRANK S. BETZ,

90 Wabash Avenue

Chicago, Illinois.

Below find a few of our prices. Our new Bulletin will give prices never before dreamed of.

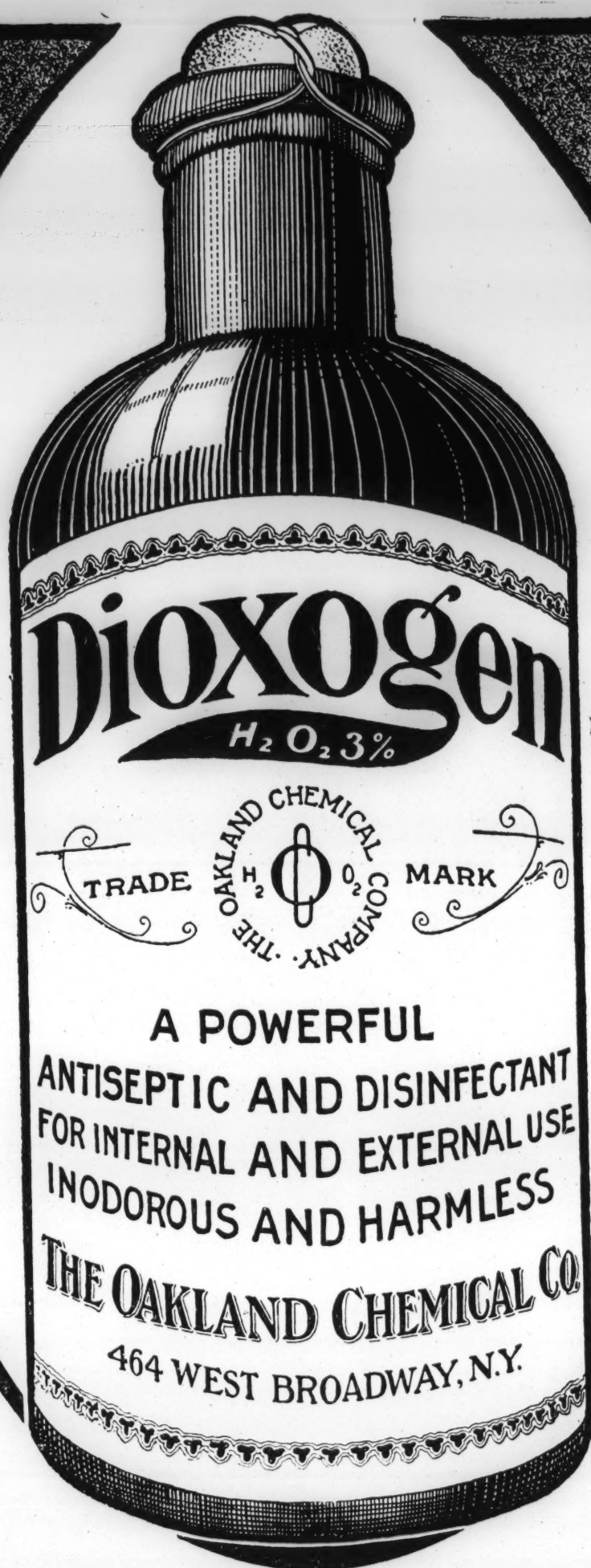
\$200	Static Machines.....	\$100.00	Forceps, Senn's Artery.....	.45
\$500	" ".....	200.00	" Tate's ".....	.30
\$ 75	Nebulizers.....	50.00	" Kelley (Baltimore)... ..	.45
\$ 60	Batteries.....	30.00	" " 5½ inch.....	.40
\$ 90	Operating Chair	35.00	" " 7½ ".....	.70
\$ 45	" Table.....	25.00	" Hysterectomy, Jewett	1.10
\$ 65	High Frequency.....	25.00	" Placenta, Bond's.....	.95
\$ 50	Diasolenic Outfit.....	25.00	" Phimosis, Skillern... ..	.70
\$ 45	Dermatologists Outfit.....	21.00	" Chalazion, Ayer's.....	.70
\$ 20	Manikin 30 fold.....	10.00	" Trachoma, Knapp's	
\$ 2	Trusses.....	.50	Roller.....	.75
\$ 5	Silk Supporters.....	1.50	" Entropium, Desmar's.....	1.00
\$ 10	Office Tables.....	5.00	" Throat, Buck's.....	.70
\$ 18	Double Irrigators.....	8.00	" Tongue, Hauze	1.00
\$ 20	Intubation Sets.....	7.75	" Uterine, Bozeman70
\$ 12	Double Lever Pumps.....	6.75	" Volsellum, 9 in., str..	.80
\$125	Microscopes.....	77.50	" Tenaculum Wylie's... ..	.90
\$ 50	".....	28.50	Gag, Denhart, steel.....	.90
\$ 12	Emergency Bags.....	6.00	Needle Holder, Mathew's... ..	.70
\$ 35	Invalid Rolling Chairs.....	18.00	Urine Test Case.....	3.60
\$ 1.50	Vaginal Speculums.....	.50	Hydrometer for Static.....	1.25
\$ 2	Uterine Scissors.....	.65	Saline Outfit, in case.....	1.10
\$ 2	Metal Ear Syringes.....	.75	Bullet Probe, Fluher's.....	.40
\$ 1.25	Thermometers.....	.40	Retractors, Abdominal.....	.50
\$ 15	Centrifuge.....	6.75	Ophthalmoscope, 19 lens....	4.50
\$ 35	Water Motors.....	17.50	Pelvimeter, Collyer's.....	1.00
	Electric Motors all kinds		Perforators, Simpson's.....	1.10
	Applicators, 8 for.....	.25	Scissors, Umbilical.....	.45
	Murphy Buttons, 3 for.....	2.00	Van Buren Sounds, steel....	.20
	Soft Rubber Catheters, 3....	.40	Uterine Sound, Sim's.....	.15
	Female Catheter, Metal.....	.15	Speculum, Ear, Gruber's set ..	.35
	Male, " ".....	.25	Speculum, Rectal, Pratt's... ..	.85
	Eustachian Catheters, Metal ..	.15	" Vaginal, Taylor's.....	.50
	Drill, Hamilton's, Bone.....	1.75	Trephine, Galt's.....	1.10
	Swartz Ear Chisel.....	.30	Tourniquet and Clasp.....	.15
	Clamps, Ferguson, 8 in., Pile ..	1.00	Syringe, P.D. style, Hypo-	
	Dilators, Palmer's Uterine..	1.00	dermic25
	" Goodell's ".....	2.75	Tonsillotome, Billing's.....	3.75
	Curettes Gottstein Adenoid..	.90	Rubber Operating Gloves... ..	.60
	Kelley Cushion 20x44.....	2.20	Razor, fine, for shaving.....	1.00
	Depressor, Pynchon's tongue ..	.50	Kelley's Leg Holders.....	.80
	Cautery Knives, 3 for.....	1.00	24 Surgeon's Needles.....	.45
	" Battery.....	15.00	Potaine's Aspirator, in case..	4.40
	Forceps, Bone, Liston's.....	1.40	12 Books Litmus Paper.....	.25
	" " Tieman's.....	.75	Glass Eyes.....	1.00
	" Polypus cutting,		X-Ray Tubes.....	5.50
	Heyman.....	1.00		

✉ POSTAL GETS BULLETIN

From S. BETZ & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE KIND
THAT
KEEPS



BOTTLES
DO NOT
EXPLODE

ceding Frame

THE HISTORY OF THE



OF THE
CITY OF
NEW-YORK
FROM
THE
FIRST
SETTLEMENT
TO
THE
PRESENT
TIME
BY
J. C. HEATON
OF
NEW-YORK
1846